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## DEMOCRATS BOLT THE PRESIDENT IN TREATY ACTION

All Coming Up for Re-election Will Vote for Ratification—Insurgents Hold Meeting—Compromise Is Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the final vote on the ratification of the Treaty of Peace only a few days distant, the United States Senate yesterday presented every appearance of turmoil and confusion. Throughout the entire day, while a few Republican orators held the floor and discussed Article X and its implications, the senators in general were engaged in numerous conferences, the ratificationists in an eleventh hour attempt to secure the adoption of the Treaty, and the "irreconcilables," together with the "bitter end" wing of the administration forces, making final dispositions to defeat the Versailles compact.

The outstanding feature of the day's developments was the definite crystallizing of sentiment for and against President Wilson on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber. If the President brings about the defeat of the Lodge resolution of ratification, it is safe to say he will have on record for that resolution a majority of his own political adherents.

"Independence" Conferences

As the final vote came nearer it became known that more than half the Democrats in the Senate will probably refuse to assume responsibility for the defeat of the Treaty for the second time. There was, in fact, in progress a regular revolt, and "independence" conferences were held by the Democratic ratificationists in the hope that they could secure the necessary number of Republicans to secure the passage of the Treaty. It was estimated that 25 Democrats will second Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, on the final vote for ratification, even although some of these will oppose the reservation on Article X in the first instance. Democratic senators who are urging their colleagues to desert President Wilson and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, and acting minority leader, said that that move will join the 25 insurgents. Assuming, however, that Senator Lodge will control 35 Republican votes, it is necessary to win over 29 Republicans, and Senator Hitchcock is confident he is in a position to defeat ratification with the aid of the "irreconcilables."

The final vote, it is clear, will be extremely close and two or three votes may decide ratification as far as the Senate is concerned. Even if the Senate should pass the Treaty, there are very few senators who dare to hope that President Wilson would deposit the notification. The passage of the Treaty by the Senate, even if pocketed by President Wilson, would have tremendous effect politically.

Offer of Compromise Withdrawn

During the day's maneuvering the Republicans withdrew their offer of a compromise on the Article X reservation. The offer was never intended as anything more than a feint, and the indications are that Senator Lodge will have his original reservation on Article X in the resolution of ratification, and this notwithstanding the fact that the mild reservationists are continually bringing forward new substitutes.

The movement to wear enough Democrats to ratify the Treaty started early yesterday, when Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, called a meeting of "insurgents." While only a dozen attended the meeting, it became evident in the course of the day that this number represented less than half of the Democrats who are ready to vote "yes" on the final roll call on the Treaty. Most of the independent group of senators were regular supporters of President Wilson. The Treaty situation was discussed at length behind closed doors. No action was taken to bind the conferees, and the meeting broke up with each participant "free to vote according to his own conscience," it was stated.

The senators who participated in the conference placed the number of Democrats who are bolting the President at 25 to 26. Another in the conference said that there will be 30 Democratic votes for ratification, while a third estimated that more than 25 Democrats will refuse to follow the President on the final roll call.

Mr. Hitchcock says he is confident, however, that a sufficient number of Democrats will stand by the President to defeat ratification with the Lodge reservation to Article X.

Practically every Democrat from a northern or western state who is coming up for reelection next November will support ratification.

Insurgents' View of Situation

The situation as viewed by the insurgents was summed up as follows by one of the Democrats who took part in the meeting in Senator Owens' office.

"The Democrats are beginning to hear from their constituents. They have been held in line by the President against their own convictions for many months, but the election is too near, and the demand to get the Treaty out of the way is proving too strong now. We do not wish to go against the President but the demand

is too strong to get the Treaty out of the way. We want to put it behind us, and are willing to vote any way in order to dispose of it. You will find that every western and northern Democrat who is up for reelection will vote for ratification on any basis."

This group is planning to carry the fight into the San Francisco convention if the Treaty fails of ratification. They will seek to prevent the President from forcing the convention to adopt a plank in the Democratic platform demanding ratification of the Treaty without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t."

## MR. ASQUITH AND TURKISH ATROCITIES

Former British Premier Tells Eighty Club Recent Outrages in Cilicia Ought to Be Last Chapter in Ottoman Misrule

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—"We don't know," H. H. Asquith, the former British Premier, said yesterday, on being reelected president of the Eighty Club, "whether the recent outrages in Cilicia were directly committed by the authority of the Porte, with its guilty connivance, or by reason of its impotence or indifference. In any case," he added, "this is or at least ought to be, the last chapter in the Ottoman misrule."

Two duties Mr. Asquith declared, were of paramount urgency and importance, namely, punishment and prevention. Punishment would be inadequate, unless exemplary, and prevention, to be really effective, must deprive Turkey, as a ruling power, of the opportunity and means of repetition.

Dealing with Ireland, Mr. Asquith said that a very large measure of responsibility for the state of Ireland was due to the insensate policy, or absence of policy, with which the situation had been dealt. Declaring he did not recede one inch from his pledge to abstain from the coercion of Ulster, Mr. Asquith declared that there was another pledge which the Liberal party has given and which was equally sacred to the vast majority of the Irish people and that pledge was contained in the Home Rule Act, now on the statute book.

Touching on the world-wide implications of the Irish question, Mr. Asquith declared that a great obstacle to free, frank, full, and friendly co-operation and partnership between the United States and Great Britain was the latter's failure to apply the ideas which both America and Britain in the Paris Peace Conference had deemed to be the governing ideas of civilization.

"We have reached a stage in the history of the relations of these two islands, and inferentially and consequently, in our relations with the free nations of the world, in which it makes all the difference whether we take the wise and generous, or the foolish and grudging course."

## GASOLINE HIGHER IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Gasoline went up in price yesterday from 26 cents to 28 cents per gallon. The Standard Oil Company, which first took this action, was followed by the Liberty Oil Company. The Texas Oil Company, which holds 26 cents per gallon, has wired its New York office for permission to meet competitive prices.

The price of Standard Oil gasoline has gone up 5 cents since April, 1919. The price of 26 cents had been stationary for the past three months. Although the gasoline prices are now higher than they ever have been in New Orleans, they are yet lower than those in other large cities, said the dealers. The price in New York and Chicago is now 40 cents. In Montana, automobilists pay 50 cents per gallon.

## STRIKE IS SPREADING IN TESCHEN DISTRICT

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The strike which broke out recently in the Mährisch-Ostau coal field, in the Teschen district, in dispute between Czech-Slovakia and Poland, is spreading rapidly, and the movement is reported to be taking on the character of a Communist or Spartan demonstration. Red flags are flying at the pit shafts, and hundreds of grenades have been used in conflicts occurring between Polish and Czech workmen. A total of 26,000 men have struck.

The strike was begun as a protest against the action of the plebiscite commission in replacing workmen members of the local committee by bourgeois.

## PORTUGUESE CABINET'S PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—A message from Lisbon, stating that a government has been formed by Antonio Maria Bautista, a former Minister of the Interior, adds that the government's program includes the restoration of order throughout the whole country, while an endeavor is also to be made to find a solution to the various social problems which at present confront the country.

## JOSEPH CAILLAUX AND MILITARY LAW

Letter of Former German Ambassador in Paris Reveals Germany's Interest in France's Military Service Law in 1914

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—At the trial of the former French Premier, Joseph Caillaux, who is being examined by the Senate, constituted as a high court, on charges of having treasonable relations with Germany during the war, the Procureur-General, Theodore Lescouvé, announced today that every effort would be made by the prosecution to shorten the proceedings.

The first witness called today was Mr. Fondère, Honorary Administrator of Colonies, who in 1911 was given a non-official mission by Mr. Caillaux to keep him informed of German opinion. He was in contact with German officials and he reported daily his conversations with Baron von Lancken, former counselor of the German Embassy in Paris, and other persons, and it was understood that he might be disavowed by Mr. Caillaux. The point ceded was that he was not a negotiator in the official sense but was merely to keep Mr. Caillaux, who was then Premier, informed.

Relations With Germany

A portion of Raymond Poincaré's deposition was then read, in which the former President expressed the view that Mr. Caillaux had not to render an account to anyone of how he acquired information. Andrew Luquet, Director of the Bank of France, followed with a long exposition of financial theories. He was opposed to putting German values on the French market. Mr. Spitzer, a naturalized Austrian, another of Mr. Caillaux's informants, also spoke of a non-official mission entrusted to him. The Procureur-General read a letter from the former German Ambassador at Paris, Baron von Schoen, addressed to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, concerning the law of three years' military service passed just before the war by Louis Barthou, who was at that time Premier. Baron von Schoen stated that the law was opposed by Mr. Caillaux and the Socialists, and probably would not pass, and Mr. Caillaux would succeed to power after it had been defeated.

Thereupon Mr. Barthou was introduced into court amid much expectation. His evidence has been regarded in anticipation as sensational, but he stated that he did not complain of Mr. Caillaux's attitude on this question, though he went on to expound his own view of the three years' law which he believed vital for France. He concluded that it did not matter how highly placed any German functionary is, he only knows how to lie.

Evidence on Argentine Affair

Mr. Caillaux caught up these concluding words and insisted that they applied to the German statement about his policy. The court proceeded to hear witnesses about the Argentine affair, beginning with Mr. Rosenwald, editor of the "Nation," who related one conversation with Mr. Caillaux in which the former Premier declared that France must make peace immediately. That was in 1917, Mr. Rosenwald said.

A letter was read from the former military attaché of France in Brazil to effect that James Minotto was presented to Mr. Caillaux by Mr. Colombo as enjoying the highest esteem and that after Mr. Caillaux's arrest, Mr. Casella was sent by Mr. Clemenceau to discover what charges might be brought against him. Charles Roux, counselor of the French Embassy at Rome, gave evidence that rumors of strange words spoken by Mr. Caillaux were circulated during his stay in the Italian city at the end of 1915. "France was exhausted, peace should be made without England and an Hispano-Franco-Italian alliance formed, leaving Germany to fight against Russia"—this is the gist of the propaganda attributed to Mr. Caillaux.

His frequent meetings with Mr. Cavillini and other suspected persons caused the French Embassy anxiety and eventually the French Ambassador in Rome, Camille Barrère, made a report. For the defense it was urged that all this was little-tattle, denied at the time by Mr. Caillaux, and Mr. Roux agreed that he had heard nothing unpatriotic himself. Mr. Barrère has arrived in Paris and it is expected that his evidence will be heard tomorrow.

Mr. Minotto Asserts His Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—James Minotto, who has been mentioned in the Caillaux trial in Paris, had the following to say yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "I don't care to make a statement at the present time concerning the Caillaux trial, beyond the fact that I feel confident that the public will some day know that the trust and confidence that my American friends have always had in my loyalty and honesty were not misplaced, and that I have always tried in thoughts and actions to live up to the idea of being a loyal American."

Mr. Minotto renounced his title of count and made application for final American citizenship papers last summer, and is now engaged in the import and export business, located in Chicago.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ITALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, is engaged in reconstructing his Cabinet. Dr. Schanzer, the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Mortara, the Minister of Justice, and Mr. Ferraris, the Minister of Industry, Food, Labor, and Commerce, will retain their offices but the other ministers, including Victor Scialoja, the Foreign Minister, are reported to be considered impossible. The Senate reassembles on March 22.

The former Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tittoni, who is now president of the Senate, has left for Paris to represent Italy on the League of Nations' Council. He was accompanied by Mr. Ferraris.

## SUFFRAGISTS NEED TWO MORE STATES

West Virginia the Thirty-Fourth to Ratify—Favorable Action Seems Likely This Month in Washington and Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—The passage by the West Virginia Senate yesterday of a resolution ratifying the Anthony Amendment to the United States Constitution, made this State the thirty-fourth to complete ratification. The favorable action followed close on the adoption by the Senate of the minority report of the committee on privileges and elections, declaring vacant the seat of Senator A. R. Montgomery, who attempted to return to this State after removing to Illinois, in order to defeat suffrage.

Ratification by only two more states is needed in order to give the vote to women for the coming presidential campaign, and the Governors of Delaware and Washington have called special sessions of the legislatures for March 22 to vote on the question. It is expected that both states will vote for the amendment.

The ratification in West Virginia comes as a climax to a series of somewhat sensational events. The State Senate was deadlocked 14 to 14 on the amendment, while Senator Jesse A. Bloch, favorable to suffrage, was hurrying from his winter home in California to break the deadlock. He took a special train from Chicago, arrived yesterday and was given an ovation when he appeared in the Senate.

An effort was made by the opposition to dispose of the entire matter before Mr. Bloch could arrive, and this situation for a time caused apprehension. The anti-suffragists also made the allegation that one of the suffrage senators was ineligible, but this contention was not successful.

Kentucky House for Presidential Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Presidential suffrage for the women of Kentucky has been approved by the Lower House of the Legislature and if a similar measure now pending in the Senate meets with like success Kentucky women will be enabled to vote for President this fall, whether the Anthony amendment becomes effective before then or not. The bill is expected to pass the Senate. Kentucky has already ratified the amendment.

## PROFESSOR EXCLUDED FOR ANTI-MILITARISM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The Liberal and Socialist newspapers express indignation tonight at the decision, announced today, of the authorities of Berlin University to exclude Professor Nicolai, the famous biologist, from the university's teaching staff. Professor Nicolai courageously opposed the German military party during the war, for which he was imprisoned, though he eventually escaped by aeroplane into Denmark.

His book, "Biology and War," has had a sensational success in Germany. He was shouted down recently by the university Jingo and Junker students, and his appeal to the university authorities has not met with the success which liberal Germans had hoped for.

## ULSTER UNIONISTS' VIEWS ON HOME RULE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday).—The Ulster Unionist Council today decided in favor of the six Ulster counties being controlled by the Ulster Parliament in the event of the passage of the home rule bill. The council declined, however, to accept any responsibility regarding the bill, though undertaking to make no attempt to defeat it.

## SCANDINAVIANS JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Norway, Sweden, and Holland have deposited with the secretary-general of the League of Nations their declarations of formal accession to the League.

## ENFORCEMENT AND DRY ACT UPHELD

United States Court in New Jersey Sustains Amendment and Validity of Volstead Law Against Plea of the Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—In an opinion handed down by the United States District Court dismissing the application of Christian Feigenspan, a Newark brewer, for a preliminary injunction to restrain Joseph L. Bodine, United States District Attorney for New Jersey, and Charles V. Duffy, Collector of Internal Revenue, from enforcing the provisions of the National Prohibition Act, the constitutionality of the amendment, which was attacked on the ground that it is not germane to any of the powers conferred upon the United States or those prohibited to the states, is sustained. Ellihu Root was chief counsel for the petitioners.

The case of the government was upheld in every respect. Counsel for the Feigenspan interests are expected to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Alleged invalidity of title 11 of the National Prohibition Act, providing for enforcement, was said by the plaintiffs to rest upon the fact that it is based on no authority other than the Eighteenth Amendment, which is itself null and void; that the State of New Jersey has not concurred therein; that its definition of intoxicating liquor is arbitrary, and that its forfeiture provisions are confiscatory.

Innumerable authorities were quoted by the court to sustain the constitutionality of the act. The Thirteenth Amendment, the court held, offered an analogy to the Eighteenth Amendment, and by it the rights of an individual to buy, sell, transport, and use another human being was absolutely prohibited. By substituting slaves of the Thirteenth Amendment for "intoxicating liquors" for beverage purposes of the Eighteenth Amendment, we have in legal effect, the same kind of mandatory prohibition, the opinion says.

"To declare an amendment void on the ground that it runs counter to the implied limitations arising from the original document, is fraught with such dire possibilities that the power so to do by any other than the political departments of the government may well be doubted."

In considering the contention that the act is invalid because it lacks the concurrence of the State of New Jersey, Judge Reel said that under such restricted meanings, Congress and the legislatures of the several states would have to agree upon every phase of the intended enforcing legislation, which would lead to irreconcilable differences, rather than radical enforcing legislation. Upon such an interpretation, the differences in the percentage of alcohol would be as numerous as the states. In disposing of this contention, the court said that the states possessed power granted by this amendment, as they possess all other concurrent powers, dominant when they alone exercise it; subordinate when it is exercised by Congress.

The opinion also insisted that the definition of one-half of 1 per cent alcohol as being intoxicating is not arbitrary, but, on the contrary, is a rational basis for its support.

## SECRETARY TO LABOR MINISTRY RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—G. J. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Labor Ministry, is resigning his office and seat for personal reasons. This removes the last Labor element from the government except the Labor

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whip. On the other hand, it has solved a very awkward Coalition problem at Stockport where a by-election has been necessary to fill the seat formerly held by Spencer Leigh Hughes, the Liberal Coalitionist. As a two-seat constituency, Stockport returned Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wardle at the general election.

Local Unionists refused to support the Liberal candidate for Mr. Hughes' seat and, despite the intervention of the whips from London, insisted on contesting the seat. A similar problem in several constituencies is perplexing the Coalition. In the Stockport case, however, Mr. Wardle's resignation will enable a Coalition-Liberal and a Coalition-Unionist candidate to be run for the two seats.

## TREASURY OPPOSED TO ANY NEW BONDS

McAdoo Proposal for a Large Output Is Not Favored—Officials Think It Would Tend to Depreciate Liberty Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Treasury Department is opposed absolutely to any other issue of bonds or to any financing plan that will tend to depreciate the value of Liberty bonds, it developed yesterday when it became known that the proposal made by William C. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency, had been rejected.

The McAdoo plan was to lighten tax burdens by a \$1,000,000,000 bond issue and by postponement of the sinking fund for Liberty bond retirement. Mr. McAdoo had lunch with the President yesterday and afterward conferred with David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury. Officials would not say whether Mr. McAdoo had discussed his plan with the Secretary and with the President, but they did not hesitate to say that the Treasury will sanction no more bonds, and that nothing will be done that would increase the national debt.

It is also pointed out that Liberty bond prices are now so low that Treasury officials would not listen to any proposal that would postpone the collection of the tax to establish a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds.

If Liberty bond issues at present prices were placed on the market in any considerable quantities, it is the opinion among Treasury officials that further depreciation would result unless provision were made by the government to retire them.

Mr. McAdoo had made the following proposal with respect to the bonds: "The tax to establish a 1 per cent sinking fund to retire bonds now outstanding to be collected beginning with the fiscal year of 1920 might well be postponed for at least two years and thus reduce the tax burden by \$250,000,000 annually."

The opinion of experts here is that the McAdoo proposal would mean the increasing of the national debt by nearly \$2,000,000,000 and even advocates of lighter taxation are unwilling to accept that alternative.

## MARTIAL LAW IN RAILWAY SHOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Moscow wireless message transmits a Soviet Government proclamation, declaring that the workmen of the railway shops of the northern railways squandered over 1000 working days in holidays during January, each workman having practically wasted four days. The proclamation states that it is therefore "essential to introduce martial law into the railway workshops and impose upon the guilty the full penalty of martial law."

## SPLENDID RECORD OF GREEK RULE IN SMYRNA REGION

Writer Shows How Greek Authorities, Whilst Securing Many Reforms, Are Dealing Most Magnanimously With Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—"As for myself, I realized my eight years' dream by boarding a torpedo boat, and going to my own native city of Vourla, which is about 20 miles west of Smyrna in the Gulf." So does a prominent Greek diplomatist, in a communication to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, commence a very interesting description of a visit he paid, recently, to the Greek region of occupation around Smyrna. "You can imagine my feelings," he continues, "I left that very same place, eight years ago, almost handcuffed, purchased my liberty for a few piastres and escaped on board a British steamer. The Turks vowed I would never be allowed to come back as long as they were there, and I vowed, in return, that I would do all I could to hasten their departure."

The writer then goes on to describe how, although he went home quite unannounced, a great crowd of his old friends came out from the city to meet him, rejoicing over the freedom that had come to them all through the setting up of the Greek rule in Smyrna. The Jews, too, were quite unfinedly glad at the change, whilst even the Turk, whatever his real feelings may have been, compelled himself to be polite.

Greek Flags Everywhere

"The first thing that struck me when I saw Vourla was the Greek flag flying over the very places where that emblem of slaughter, the Turkish flag, used to appear. Every home had its flag. Even some of the Turks, out of deference, put up a flag."

The writer's home-coming, he explains, was marked, first of all by a service in the church, followed by some speeches, and then came the long stories of all that his people and his friends had endured at the hands of the Turk and the German during the years of the war. It is a story that has been told, again and again, a story of oppression and outrage, but it gains new vividness when told thus intimately.

A Formal Visit to the Turks

In the course of his stay in Vourla, the writer felt it desirable to call upon the Turks. On all hands he was received with flattery, not to say uncritical. They told him how pleased they were with the Greek Government, and, gathered together in a room, "as they used to be in the days of the Red Sultan," insisted that the Greeks and the Turks had always been friends. "The two races," they declared, "have always lived together in harmony and love. We have always understood one another. Only when the foreigners came and intrigued, only then, misunderstandings began. They are to blame. If they had left us alone, we could never have had any unpleasantness between us." Commenting on this the writer says: "I thought I would give you the above account, in order to show you how impossible these men are, possessing not the least idea of honesty, sincerity, or morality."

Greek Magnanimity

Continuing his narrative the writer says: "I stayed three days at home altogether. We had more than 5000 visits, and I will not attempt to give you any account of what was told me by those who had suffered so much. But here is something that I ought to tell you. I think it is most wonderful the way the Greeks have acted under the new régime. Vourla is a city of some 35,000 people, 32,000 of whom are Greeks. The Turkish years about 2000, and yet in all these years these 2000 illiterates have governed and tortured us. It might have been expected that when, at last, the 32,000 came into their own, some sort of revengeful spirit would have been manifested; and yet, apart from one or two unpleasant incidents, during the first day of the occupation, before the Greek Army reached the city, nothing has happened. The government is distributing olive oil because the crop has been very bad this year. Every Turk gets the same amount as the Greeks, and if there is anything left it is given to the Turks; and this is being done, not for the sake of winning the Turks over, but chiefly because we earnestly desire that those who live inside our territory should be prosperous and feel perfectly at home there. I was very pleased to notice that, with very few exceptions, the vast majority of my compatriots approved of this policy."

Smyrna Under Greek Rule

"I proceeded from Vourla to Smyrna. Smyrna was the city which gave me my education. I was acquainted with almost every stone in the place. I remembered how dirty the streets were; how we always had to guard against theft. I never remember going out in the evening without carrying a revolver in my pocket. There was only one law at that time, and that was the right of the strongest. There were no rights for other people. The Turks and the Levantines were the masters, and only those Greeks who could purchase safety were living happily. Smyrna, as I saw it, was a changed



city. The streets are just as narrow, but they are clean, and where dirt was most prevalent, one finds clean, white-washed walls and pavements. You can go out at night and roam through the city, and no one will ever speak to you or interfere with your person or property. There is a Greek policeman every 25 yards. He is silent and unobtrusive, but his presence is felt by every one. It is the same in Vouria. Even the Turks told me that, for the first time in their lives, they were able to gather in their crops last fall at the proper time, and without losing any part of them."

#### The Work of Mr. Sterghiades

The writer then goes on to describe the work of the Greek High Commissioner, Mr. Sterghiades, for whom he has a very high regard, ranking him in ability second only to Mr. Venizelos. Mr. Sterghiades, he declares, had many obstacles to overcome in carrying out his great reformatory work, chief amongst which he places the implacable opposition of the Levantine element. "These Levantines," the writer says, "guarded by the rights of extraterritoriality, taking advantage of the susceptibilities of the Turks, playing the Christian against the Turk and the Turk against the Christian, lived in our homeland the life of princes. They knew, of course, that the Greek occupation meant for them the loss of privileges, and they did everything in their power to hamper the Greek authorities, and to win the opinion of the allied statesmen to their view, which is, 'Let the Christian forever remain under the Turks!'"

"The second obstacle to Mr. Sterghiades' policy has been the policy of the allied powers. He had little trouble, if any, from the British and American consuls; but the Italian and French consuls have indeed made it as unpleasant and difficult for Mr. Sterghiades as they could. Many of the Turks who were planning to create trouble in Smyrna would present to the police Italian passports, and some of them French passports. This meant, of course, that the Greek police could not arrest them, so they were allowed to go about free, doing their evil work. The situation was very very delicate at times."

#### The Plotting of the Turk

"The third obstacle was, of course, the Turks; not so much the Turks resident in Smyrna as those who came from outside as emissaries of Constantinople, or even of some of the Allied powers, with a view to making trouble and prejudicing the Greek occupation. Many a plot has been discovered in which bomb explosions and murders were carefully planned, with a view to creating trouble. It is characteristic to note that the program of the Turk was this time to kill Turks. One of their instructions ran 'kill as many Turks as possible. Ransack their property. Violate their houses. Touch no Greek property at all.'"

"The result would have been evident. This plot was discovered a few days before I arrived in Smyrna. But in spite of all these difficulties, some power from above has preserved us from our enemies, and the hand of the Inter-Allied Mission could not but admit, when challenged by Mr. Venizelos in the Supreme Council, that Smyrna has never been governed so well as at present throughout all its history."

#### Demand for Recognition

##### Resolution to That Effect Introduced in United States Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, introduced a resolution in the United States Senate yesterday declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the allied powers and the United States should extend full recognition and protection to an independent Armenian Republic and afford the Armenians the military means to withstand Turkish inroads and aggression.

"We ought to destroy forever Turkish political power in Europe," said the Utah Senator. "Constantinople should either be put under the control of the League of Nations or under one of the powers acting as a mandatory. On no condition should Turkey be retained as a political force in Europe."

The resolution offered by Senator King was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee.

#### Protection of Armenians Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The meeting of the Supreme Council this morning was attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Winston Churchill, Walter Hume Long, Lord Beatty, General Thwaites, Jules Cambon, Philip Berthelot, Victor Scialoja, Marquess Imperiali, Viscount Chinda, and Eleutherios Venizelos, as well as several experts. The council considered the measures being taken to insure the protection of the Armenians and other minorities in Turkey.

#### Extracts From Worker's Diary

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—"Ten thousand Armenians are reported massacred, and now the French troops are evacuating the city. I have decided to stay with my orphans and to take what comes. This may be my last letter. Whatever happens, rest assured: 'God is in Heaven and all's well.' I am working in the daytime and often in the night time in the emergency hospital. Deliver me, war is hell."

This entry for February 10 concludes a remarkable letter just received at Constantinople from Miss Evelyn Trostle, of MacPherson, Kansas, a worker of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, at the siege of Marash, who is still there,

carrying for the homeless and wounded. The letter begins with a description of January 21, the Armenian Christmas, when the battle opened at Marash just at the time Miss Trostle was preparing to have a Christmas tree for the orphans. "It was a beautiful day," she writes; "the tree was decorated, the presents were ready and candles were lighted when the firing began."

"After the program refreshments were served and all again realized we were in the midst of a battle. I went to see the major, who told me that nobody should go into the streets, as the Turks shot every one they saw."

"The letter described the killing of a French sentry at the American hospital gate on January 24, when a French machine gun was being used from the third floor. This drew the enemy's fire and made it necessary to move all the patients to the first floor."

"The French sent an ultimatum today, but the Turks perished. Miss Ainslee (probably Kate E. Ainslee, a missionary from Boston) is just in. She said that in two hours the city will be in flames. Word has come that the Turks have massacred the Armenians in one part of the city, so the French turned their large guns on them today."

"War is a horrible reality. They say the streets are thick with dead bodies. If we were in the African jungles we would not be more cut off from the world than here. 150 miles from the railroad. The auto roads are infested with bandits and the telegraph and telephone wires are cut."

"Now a fire—Marash is burning, and I must watch."

#### Turks' Ruthless Policy Described

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Speaking today at a meeting of the Armenian Refugees Fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London, the Rev. Harold Buxton said he had it on very high authority that, were America to reconsider the matter and decide that she could accept a mandate under certain conditions for part or the whole of Asia Minor, not only the British, but the French Government also, would be glad and thankful to welcome her in the settlement.

The Rev. Mr. Buxton, who recently returned from Cilicia, said that the Turks' ruthless policy was to massacre the Armenian population with a view to proving Armenia to be Turkish territory.

Mustapha Kemal and his armed forces, he added, had virtually declared war on the Allies. They were massacring Muhammadans as well as Christians and, apart altogether from political or religious considerations, it was a matter of common humanity that strong and immediate action should be taken.

#### CALL FOR CANADIAN ELECTION DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—Shortly before 3 a. m. yesterday, a division was reached in the House of Commons on the amendment of the leader of the Opposition, the Hon. W. Mackenzie King, to the speech from the throne, calling for an immediate general election. The result was the defeat of the amendment by 112 votes to 78. It was a slight party vote with 11 "cross benches," which is the present strength of the new Farmers' Party, voting with the Opposition.

The address was then adopted without further division, the announcement of the vote being received with loud cheers from the government benches. Before the vote was reached, several speeches were made, one of them by Ernest Lapointe, the member for Quebec East, who charged the government with trying to exploit the Prime Minister's absence from the House, and said that they should not be allowed to screen themselves behind that.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Customs, claimed that there was less unrest in Canada today than in any other civilized country. The farmers' movement, he declared, was clearly a class organization.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, an address in reply to the speech from the throne was carried.

#### NEWBERRY DEFENSE PRACTICALLY ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The defense yesterday completed submission of proofs in the Newberry election conspiracy case, with the exception of some testimony still to be offered by Paul H. King, manager of the Newberry campaign, who was forced to leave the stand on Tuesday. Mr. King was unable to continue yesterday, and unless he is able to resume his testimony today, a recess will be taken until tomorrow.

James W. Helme, Democratic candidate for state Senator in 1918, was the last witness for the defense. He conducted his own examination. He denied all knowledge of being pushed into the race by the Newberry organization, and denied receiving \$50 a week from the Newberry forces during his campaign.

The arguments will take the greater part of next week, it is believed.

#### CHARLES DIAMOND IS FOUND GUILTY

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Charles Diamond, editor of the (Roman) Catholic Herald, whose trial on a charge of inciting to the murder of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others, in an article in his newspaper, opened at the Old Bailey Court yesterday, was today found guilty. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Diamond pleaded not guilty, declaring the charge "a notorious lie." "It is a political charge made by my political enemies," he added.

#### MINERS DECIDE ON "DIRECT ACTION"

##### National Conference of Federation of Miners Votes to Support General Strike at Today's Trade Union Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As was expected, the national conference of the Miners Federation today decided by 524,000 votes to 346,000 to support the policy of "direct action" at a special trades union congress tomorrow. Although the men have not yet been balloted, the vote undoubtedly represents what may be called the alert and conscious feeling in the coal fields.

The districts which have declared for "direct action" include the largest and most powerful numerically, such as South Wales, with 150,000 members, Lancashire, and Scotland. The smaller districts, with the exception of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, are against "direct action," but in all the coal fields the opinion is more or less sharply divided, and with a total minority of 346,000 it is considered doubtful if even among the miners themselves an effective strike to force nationalization could be organized.

#### Influence of Miners' Minority Felt

The existence of this strong minority of miners is expected to influence the trade union congress still more against "direct action." The feeling among the miners on the wages question is much more united. This subject has been left for discussion until Friday, and the leaders take it for granted that a new campaign will then be decided upon. The original policy of federation was to press for a reduction in the price of coal for industrial purposes so as to reduce the cost of manufacture. Because the government has not accepted this proposal the inclination now is to cease efforts to lower prices and to declare impressively for higher wages, throwing the responsibility for economic and social effects on the government. It is possible, however, that one more effort may be made to influence the government by holding the wages demand and the possible strike movement as a weapon in reserve to be used if the present coal prices are maintained.

An indication of the miner's present temper is afforded by the vote of 652,000 to 182,000 in favor of raising the trade union contribution from 6d. to 1s. a week in order to build up a great fighting fund. This is the first occasion on which affiliated unions have allowed the federation to determine their own financial policy, and it marks another stage in the consolidation and the miners' movement by subordinating local to national action wherever and whenever possible.

#### Mr. Smilie's Resignation

Robert Smilie, president of the federation, to whose initiative in organizing the "direct action" campaign decision to hold tomorrow's trade union congress is due, will not take part in the discussion. For personal reasons he has offered his resignation to the federation, which the conference today declined to accept, urging Mr. Smilie to reconsider his decision. Mr. Smilie's political views are alien to the mass of British workers, but his personal integrity, his skill as a negotiator, and his generalship in a purely industrial and economic way have made him one of the strongest and most effective personalities in the trade union movement. His loss to the miners is measured by this fact, and not by his position in the world of politics.

In an adjoining room to the miners' conference, a meeting of the rank and file and shop stewards was held, with the trade union congress in favor of a revolutionary policy. This conference, which has no representative capacity, and is altogether out of touch with the great body of Labor opinion, proved a fiasco. The attendance was small and the discussion largely consisted of wrangles on such questions as whether the word "socialization" should be abolished and the word "sovietism" substituted. The authorities ignored this conference, which consequently aroused not the slightest public interest.

#### Vote on "Direct Action"

##### General Workers Federation Goes on Record With Only Two Dissenters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The National Federation of General Workers, with a membership of 1,500,000, decided today, with only two dissenters, to vote against "direct action," to secure mines nationalization at tomorrow's trade union congress.

#### General Strike Proposed in Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A meeting of the rank and file of the shop stewards' movement, which comprise the extreme political and industrial sections of the Labor movement, was held today for the purpose of trying to influence the decisions at tomorrow's Trade Union Congress. Arthur McManus, of Glasgow, presided and delivered his address before the press were admitted. A resolution was passed calling on the congress to take steps to bring about a general strike to wrest the mines from the capitalists. The socialization of land and other industries was also enthusiastically advocated.

#### GERMAN ELECTIONS TO BE POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin  
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—At a meeting today, of the German National Assembly, the government spokesman, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Koch, declared that the next parliamentary elections would not take place before the coming autumn. This statement, which greatly irritated the deputies belonging alike to the Junker and the Radical Socialist parties, ends the controversy which has been agitating German public opinion for some weeks past.

The reactionaries and the extremists who believe that the country is dissatisfied with the present Coalition Government are eager for the present Parliament to be dissolved at once, so that in the new elections they might increase their parliamentary strength, but the government spokesman in today's debate combated this view and the elections, as already indicated, will not take place for some months.

#### IRISH CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA INTRUSION

##### Sinn Fein Efforts to Float Bond Issue Called Unwarranted by Clergymen Returning From Tour—'Irish Republic' Unreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Sinn Fein effort to float an Irish Republic bond issue in the United States is an unwarranted intrusion into American life of a subject entirely apart from it and its interests at present, is the opinion of the Rev. Thomas Costello Johnson, an American citizen of Irish birth, who has recently returned from a tour of Ireland, where he told of America's part in the war.

"From every point of view, the staging of the Irish question before the American people is to be regretted at this time," said Dr. Johnson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "America has not yet recovered from the wounds and sacrifices of the great European conflict into which she poured her money, strength and blood, and while there is a long-standing friendship between Ireland and America, America is not free in any sense to adjudicate on Irish matters that do not concern her own nationality, without special invitation from the British Government."

#### No Irish Republic

"For more than a year much has been said and written about an Irish republic by those who desire that end as the solution of the Irish question; and for two months just past an Ulster delegation has gone through our borders, writing and speaking against the thought or effort of foisting a republic upon the people of Ireland."

"Of course, there is no such thing as an Irish republic, and to speak of Ireland as such or to plead for assistance in establishing such a system is to leave the realm of fact for that of fancy. Every one knows that there is no anything like a republican form of government in Ireland at the present time, and what is more, that there is no likelihood that that kind of rule will be inaugurated there. That any people should expect America to recognize a republic that does not exist is almost beyond comprehension; and that any people should expect America to enter into the family matters of another nation and try to settle them according to wishes of a decided minority of that family, notwithstanding the comity of nations, is to tax our Americanism and sense of duty to others to the utmost."

#### American Position

This is a time when the Monroe Doctrine and the spirit of the League of Nations and of the Peace Conference generally, must be our guide with regard to domestic and international affairs. The world nations are now being joined together in a new spirit of friendship and brotherhood, and any actions of groups or factions likely to lead to the disjoining of this spirit here or elsewhere should be frowned upon and discountenanced. America should have informed those adherents of Sinn Fein long ago that, no matter what may be the neutrality of Holland or Switzerland, for example, that she is both nominally and actually free and neutral concerning other nations' affairs.

"Regarding the floating of a bond issue for republican Ireland, it seems almost incredible that our authorities should have allowed this well-arranged plan to proceed without objection. We are informed by the chief leaders of the plan to raise money that a society for this purpose has been formed in every assembly district in this city and that like societies are being formed throughout the country. In all fairness to America and her sister nation, the British Empire, may we not ask whether this business does not jeopardize if not violate international comity and law? Does it not seem an attempt not only to place this country in a wrong light before the nations of the world, but also to stir up strife and suspicion between ourselves and the British? As to the legality of this money-raising, many have serious doubt."

"At present the Irish people have about £150,000,000 in the banks, drawing very low interest. If they want to finance a republican form of government, why should they come to America for a great loan for that purpose when they have—even at the present low rate of exchange—more than \$500,000,000 in their banks? The answer is obvious: The Irish people generally do not want that which the Sinn Fein call an Irish republic."

#### JELICOE REPORT ON CANADIAN NAVY

##### Dominion's Own Requirements Are First Provided for, and Then Plan Is Submitted for Cooperation in Naval Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The long-expected and eagerly awaited Jellicoe report was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine. Summarized briefly, Viscount Jellicoe says that the question of the naval forces required by Canada may be viewed in two ways: first, in the light of Canada's own requirements and Canada's own safety, and, secondly, in the broader light of the security and safety of the Empire as a whole.

The naval force suggested as adequate, purely for the protection of Canada's trade and Canada's ports under the conditions assumed, comprises three light cruisers, one flotilla leader, 12 torpedo craft, and eight submarines with one parent ship.

"If the question of the cooperation of Canada," continues Lord Jellicoe, "is looked upon in the wider sense of participating with the United Kingdom and the other dominions in the naval defense of the whole Empire, it naturally assumes much larger proportions."

The question is, of course, one for decision by Canada, and if Canada desires to consider the proportion of the total cost of the Empire's naval defense, which might under such conditions reasonably be incurred by the Dominion, the cost of the above naval forces and submarine parent ship are assumed to be a gift.

#### Maintenance Provided For

Once the ships are in existence, the sum included under the heading "Maintenance" will cover their replacement when obsolete. This sum represents in effect, the annual depreciation of the ships as well as the expenditure on fuel, repairs, and other similar items, and is based on the assumption that they will remain efficient for a certain definite period. In a further part of his report the Admiral states:

"If Canada decides at any period to cooperate in the general naval needs of the Empire, it may be convenient to possess the basis on which to build up her fleet. The basis suggested under these conditions is a fleet unit which it is considered that the war experience has shown, should comprise, in case of Canada, one battle cruiser, two light cruisers, six destroyers, two fleet mine sweepers. The units require certain auxiliary vessels in the following proportion: for every 18 destroyers one depot ship, for every nine destroyers one flotilla leader, for every eight submarines one depot ship, and for every unit one aircraft carrier."

On the question of aircraft, Lord Jellicoe points out that this is of the utmost importance and that as time goes on the importance of air work will increase. "Any naval unit to be complete," he says, "must in future possess its proper complement of aircraft for the different purposes required. The cooperation of aircraft with naval forces will be of great and increasing value, and aerial operations will influence naval tactics and strategy."

#### No Politics in Administration

His Lordship adds that it is considered advisable that the Royal Canadian Navy should be strongly represented on the Canadian Air Board. As regards administration, Lord Jellicoe says that it is impossible to omit the mention of the immense advantages that result from keeping the naval service outside the region of party politics, adding: "The organization under which the Royal Navy is administered by the Board of the Admiralty has stood the test of time and has, indeed, been followed in its general principles in the present organization of the British War Office."

Further under the heading of "Administration," the report says that the proposal is to "place the Royal Canadian Navy under the final control of the civil authority as is the case with the Royal Navy. The Minister would be responsible to Parliament and he can accept or reject any of the proposals made to him by the naval members of the board. A wise interpretation by the Minister of his powers and functions, and the degree to which he shall fall in with his expert colleagues in technical questions, is necessary for the success of the system."

It is suggested that the first naval member should be a flag officer or post captain who has been given the rank of commodore of the first class, and the second naval member should be a post captain. The naval assistant to the Minister should be an executive officer of not less than commander's rank. It is regarded as "very desirable that the personnel of the mercantile marine should be sufficiently trained in naval warfare in time of peace to enable it to cooperate with the navy in time of war."

#### Summary of Conclusions

The conclusions of the report are summarized as follows:

A. It is very desirable that there should be a Minister for the navy responsible only for that service.

B. In this event it is suggested that all other seafaring affairs should be conducted by another Minister, with perhaps the title of Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

C. It is proposed that a shipping committee comprising representatives of ship owners, fishery firms, the marine department, and the naval staff should meet periodically to consider questions of the general development of marine resources. Their functions would be purely advisory in peace, but in war they would take control of shipping, their chairman acting as shipping controller.

D. A member or branch of the naval staff should be concerned with trade and fishery questions and the war training and the constructional work involved.

E. On the outbreak of the war, in addition to the shipping committee possessing the same powers and functions as the ministry of shipping in England during the war, the naval staff branch referred to in "D" should carry out the duties of the mercantile movements division. In this way the organizations already existing would be in a position to take up their wartime duties without difficulty or loss of time.

F. Arrangements concerning the strengthening of the hulls to take defensive armaments in merchant ships and fishing vessels would be dealt with by this shipping committee, requisitions being made to the director of naval ordnance for the armament for which approval was obtained.

G. It is desirable that a knowledge of naval warfare should form part of the qualifications of merchant service officers for a certificate.

H. Designs of fishing craft should be encouraged along lines tending to efficient auxiliary vessels for naval use in war time, so far as is consistent with their ordinary work.

#### WEST VIRGINIA FOR ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—The West Virginia Senate yesterday completed ratification of the Anthony Amendment by a vote of 18 to 12. Senator Jesse A. Block cast the first vote for the resolution, and Senator Arnold, who has opposed suffrage, also voted for it.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.  
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 34.  
Number that stand against, 6.  
Number yet to vote, 8.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 2.

States that have ratified, with date:  
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.  
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.  
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.  
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.  
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.  
UTAH—September 30, 1919.  
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.  
MAINE—November 5, 1919.  
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.

SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.  
COLORADO—December 12, 1919.  
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.  
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.  
OREGON—January 12, 1920.  
INDIANA—January 16, 1920.  
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.  
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.  
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.  
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.  
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.  
NEW MEXICO—February 19, 1920.  
OKLAHOMA—February 28, 1920.  
WEST VIRGINIA—March 10, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:  
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.  
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.  
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.  
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.  
MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.

States that have yet to vote:  
LOUISIANA.  
CONNECTICUT.  
WASHINGTON.  
VERMONT.  
TENNESSEE.  
DELAWARE.  
NORTH CAROLINA.  
FLORIDA.

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What Is Offered Smart shoes that meet all the new season's style requirements. Pumps and oxfords that are heralded by fashionable dressers as the season's favorites.  
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Children's Spring Reefers  
Haynes & Company  
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"Always Reliable"  
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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Soldiers and Militarists

The more that is written about Marshal Foch, and the other leaders in the allied armies, the more it becomes apparent that intelligence has been a great deal to do with making a successful general. Foch was not an officer with much experience of actual warfare, and as a matter of fact what distinction he had won came from the excellence of his work at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre. But for years he had done two things: he had studied military history with the most minute care, and after that had pondered deeply what he had read. He went upon the basis that there must be a reason for everything, and proceeded to search for that reason in military history. As an example, we may take his study of the operations in the war of 1866; doing so, one perceives at once that Foch has sought the rule underlying the majority of tactical and strategical operations, and has sought to make that rule available for future soldiers. One of the most interesting features of Foch's two books is the freedom with which he criticizes von Moltke and the German general staff when it seems proper to do so. If we look at the matter impartially and are willing to judge by results, we must acknowledge the vital importance of the well-educated officer and of an efficient general staff. The study, reading, information, and thought requisite to the direction of military operations, are not always recognized by the civilian, nor does he understand how little militarist are good soldiers.

### Spain's Safety Pin Needs

A safety pin seems a small and trifling object, but an entire nation can use and lose a good many of them in the course of a year, and the fact that before the war Germany made about 80 per cent of all the safety pins used and lost in Spain is matter for consideration for honest men who make safety pins for a living in other countries. Germany, in fact, provided Spain with all the safety pins not manufactured by Spanish safety pin makers; and when in 1914 the German safety pin failed to continue its kindly offices in Spain, the Nation turned to Great Britain for help and the British safety pin became a helpful adjunct to Spanish domesticity. Then when Britain in turn became too busy with more important matters, Spain looked further across the water and began to get safety pins from the United States. Now that the war is over Germany is trying to regain her former commanding position as purveyor of safety pins to the Spanish Nation, and even during the war an effort was made to retain it by establishing a German-owned safety pin factory at Barcelona and making the useful little things, when steel wire failed, out of soldered iron wire.

### Thrill in Chile

The Scots and the French had better look to their laurels as saving peoples. Chile bids fair to rival them. During the last 10 years savings institutions have risen considerably in number. In 1910 there existed in the entire country but a dozen independent institutions carrying the accounts of some 200,000 persons; their complete savings amounted to only \$4,000,000 in American money. In 1917 deposits rose to 110,000,000 Chilean pesos, which would equal about one-fourth as many American dollars. In 1918, in the year 1918, were added 50,000,000 more Chilean pesos. The nation has encouraged savings, through stamps and other substantial inducements. Incidentally it is worth while noting that lotteries are not permitted in Chile; down there they believe in getting rich slowly and surely.

### Seizing a Match in Belgium

Belgium is again making matches, handicapped by the fact that Bolshevism has shut off the supply of wood from the Russian forests, on which before the war the Belgian match-maker largely depended, and under the necessity of readjusting itself to the fact that the Belgian match-factory girl, who used to be content when she earned 2 francs a day, now demands 6 or 8 francs. Cheapness of material and labor, combined with the transportation facilities provided by the many streams and rivers of Flanders, had long made that Province the center of this national Belgian industry and it now resumes under new conditions that have made even the striking of a match an item in the high cost of living. One gets a graphic conception of the striking of matches in modern civilization when one learns that before the war the nine factories of the Union Match Company were making 40,000,

000 boxes of matches a month, and the Union Match Company represented only a fraction, although a large one, of all the factories that were making matches in Belgium. Several of the factories have now resumed operation, and others will doubtless soon follow. One sees the difference that the war made in the production of these useful, necessary splinters of wood in Belgium in the 1919 figures of importation and exportation, as compared with those of 1913, for whereas before the war Belgium exported something like 12,000,000 pounds of matches and imported about 1,500,000 pounds, in 1919 the Nation imported more matches than it exported. One may believe, however, that the Belgium match trade will be normal some years before the centenary of the match, which is not due till about 1930, surprising, as it seems, to think that less than a century ago people were still using the tinder box to strike a light.

### Sports Among Citizen Soldiers

Australia's cadets, the citizen soldiers who are trained under her compulsory home defense system, have a warm-hearted friend in Brigadier-General Brand, state commandant and one of the most distinguished Australian leaders in the last war. General Brand recognizes that routine is irksome, and he is popularizing senior cadet work by combining with it sports programs whereby the keenest rivalry in athletics will be encouraged throughout Victoria. General Brand's scheme has been enthusiastically welcomed by the boys and by citizens' committees, who have joined heartily in the sporting competitions between battalions, brigades, and training areas. This new way of making soldiers means the introduction of a common interest among the units, skill, discipline, and clean rivalry.

### Income Taxes and the Alien

An interesting point has come up in the United States federal courts with respect to passports and the income tax. Broadly stated, there exists a rule under which an applicant for a passport to foreign countries from the United States, whether a citizen or an alien, must satisfy the commissioner of internal revenue that he has complied with the provisions of the income tax law. In the present case, the applicant was a German subject resident 10 years in the United States, and he has raised the point that under the law he can claim the benefit of the exemption therein, as according to his allegations his income does not amount to the statutory amount. If the case goes through the courts, it is trusted that the ruling may be clear on several points. It is a fact, patent enough to all immigration officials, employers of labor, and legislators, that the vast majority of aliens come to the United States to improve their material condition and for no other reason, nor, although thousands of them become naturalized citizens and call themselves Americans, does it appear that this change in legal status is accompanied by any particular gratitude to the country that has admitted them, nor again in any understanding of their duties. It may equally be pointed out that foreign countries in which Americans find themselves residing have no hesitation in enforcing their own income tax laws on such Americans irrespective of the fact that they have already paid income tax to the United States Government. We quite agree with counsel who has said that he thought the ruling of the government on the subject needed interpretation.

### Moroccan Spanish Jews

One of those historic bits stranger than fiction, and one which contains the note of poetic justice too often lacking in ordinary experience, is the recent inauguration of an effort upon the part of Spain to nationalize and rehabilitate the Jews of Morocco. The King of Spain himself is at the head of the movement, being chief of the honorary presidents and being seconded by many of the most prominent statesmen of all parties. After three centuries of ostracism the Jews are to be officially invited to return, as it were, and to resume their position in the evolution of the land.

### American Toys

Pretty nearly everything in the nature of a toy must have been assembled when the Toy Fair opened the other day in New York, for the United States during the war discovered almost a new industry in toy-making and about 200 manufacturers had their wares on exhibition. Stuffed animals were there in all sizes and at all prices up to more than \$100 for a more than life-sized counterpart of a desirable animal; and dolls were there in all sizes and prices up to \$50 and more for a realistic specimen capable of walking in human verisimilitude on its two feet. One is glad to think that there is just as much joy for childhood in the smaller stuffed animals and in dolls of less pedestrian ability. The magic lantern that delighted so many parents when they were young has its modern counterpart in a lantern to project motion pictures; and the "music box" of days gone by has grown up to be a hurdy-rurdy that can play phonograph records. Balloons were many, for balloons are popular, and rumor went around the fair, says the New York Commercial, of one balloon manufacturer whose output is 500,000 balloons a day and who is already sold out for the first five months of the year. Truly, one wonders where all the balloons go to, even admitting that a balloon is a fragile joy and soon bursts. An interesting section of the fair transported the visitor to Illipit, for here the manufacturer had reproduced various types of modern vehicles, conscientiously scaling them down to the sixty-fourth fraction of an inch. Judging by the Toy Fair, moreover, war toys have fallen off in popularity, which is a good thing to know, although a considerable number of toy soldiers were still in evidence, and one new kind of toy soldier with a movable arm.

## A BELGIAN POET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—On the 19th of January last, Belgium commemorated solemnly her great national poet, Verhaeren, whose genius and personality were so essentially Flemish.

Verhaeren was born at St. Amand, at the very point where Flanders and the Province of Brabant touch. All his childhood he dwelt amongst the flat polders, where the thin, blue mists arise smoke-like out of the ground at nightfall, and how oft did he not gaze toward the North Sea, their wide sails outspread. At the College of St. Barbara at Ghent, he met Maeterlinck and Rodenbach, as well as Charles van Leberghe, and in the cold, conservative atmosphere of one of the oldest colleges of the austere city, the four most typical representatives of modern Belgian thought achieved their unfoldment.

Is it surprising that Verhaeren should have abandoned the direction of the oil factory founded by his uncle at St. Amand, to which his family wished him to devote his activity? One can well understand that the Univer-



Emile Verhaeren  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

sity of Louvain should have exerted a more powerful attraction upon his imagination! There he finished his studies and there he met some of the younger poets of his generation, amongst them Yvan Gilkin. One day he calmly entered the house of Camille Lemonnier, the writer whose descriptions of Flemish peasantry possess all the perfection of a Van Brughel or a Teniers—and declared that he was going to read him some verses. Lemonnier listened with mingled astonishment and admiration to the young poet, who chanted the beauties and the heart of Flanders with so deep a fervor and philosophical comprehension. Verhaeren had found his work, which he developed and completed in such masterpieces as "Les Flamandes," "Les Soirs," "Les Délices," "Les Campagnes Hallucines," "Les Villages Illusoires," "Les Villes Tentaculaires"—which works rank high, not only amongst the great poetical geniuses of Belgium, but of the world.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### Oral Expression

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor you published a letter from Boston University, discussing the inability of the average school pupil to express himself orally. The public school is doing its best to meet the demands made upon it. How well it has met these demands, present-day world history testifies, and of the leaders in the industrial, commercial, and educational life we find not a few who delight to reminisce of "the little red schoolhouse on the hill," with its Friday afternoon rhetoric and debates.

Again, most of our teachers are products of our colleges and normal schools, and it seems to be the function of these to stuff the student with facts and data, placing very little emphasis upon the method of oral expression, even though this is the larger part of the work of the graduate, especially if he takes up educational work.

Many obstacles are presented which do not receive the consideration of most critics. "A child should be seen and not heard" is an old but not outworn expression. If a child should attempt to enter into the discussion of a political topic, even though his discussion were clear and forceful, he would readily be shown his place. However, this very topic was discussed by the school current events club, under parliamentary regulation, the "music box" of days gone by has grown up to be a hurdy-rurdy that can play phonograph records. Balloons were many, for balloons are popular, and rumor went around the fair, says the New York Commercial, of one balloon manufacturer whose output is 500,000 balloons a day and who is already sold out for the first five months of the year. Truly, one wonders where all the balloons go to, even admitting that a balloon is a fragile joy and soon bursts. An interesting section of the fair transported the visitor to Illipit, for here the manufacturer had reproduced various types of modern vehicles, conscientiously scaling them down to the sixty-fourth fraction of an inch. Judging by the Toy Fair, moreover, war toys have fallen off in popularity, which is a good thing to know, although a considerable number of toy soldiers were still in evidence, and one new kind of toy soldier with a movable arm.

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this much-desired quality of oral expression. The school has the pupil five hours each day. The remainder is his, to use as he wishes. How are we to keep before him the ideal of oral expression?

"Every recitation an English recitation" is quite generally the slogan of most superintendents and teachers. To put this into practice, there is being used the socialized recitation, which is proving of great assistance to the teacher in realizing the full significance of this saying. By this method the pupil is given a topic or problem to discuss. He takes a position before the class and carries through the discussion with no interruption until he has finished, after which his recitation is discussed critically from the standpoint of form and matter. These criticisms must be clear, correct, and forceful in expression.

Silent reading is another method which is employed to produce the good expression habit. Here the pupil reads, before the class, what he has read, and answers questions of other pupils relating to the topic, also defining and explaining terms.

(Signed)  
HOWARD W. DUNN, JR.  
Office of Superintendent of Schools,  
Kingston, Massachusetts, February 16, 1920.

## KINGSHIP ON MT. ATHOS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The members of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society listened to a curiously interesting account given by Dr. Edward Turton of his experience on Mt. Athos. He was during the years 1916, 1917, and 1918 head of a British institution on the shores of the Aegean Sea in Macedonia. "Holy Mt. Athos," with its many monasteries, was included in his district and he had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the monks. As a special mark of gratitude for the services he had rendered the community he was given by the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople the special privilege of access to any of the monasteries, a privilege rarely, if ever, before bestowed on an Englishman.

On the day on which news was received of the fall of Jerusalem, a special messenger came to Dr. Turton with an invitation to attend the principal monastery, where a united service of thanksgiving for the return of the holy city to Christian hands was to take place. On his arrival Dr. Turton found that a royal reception had been prepared for him. He was, in fact, told by the principal of the monastery that he was regarded as the King's deputy and representative of the British people, and though the doctor did his utmost to dispel the belief, the monks insisted. He was conducted with due solemnity to a royal chair, placed in the center of the gorgeous church and enthroned upon it.

"At first," says Dr. Turton, "I thoroughly enjoyed the royal dignity and watched with the greatest interest the procedure of the quaint service. After two hours, I felt I had had enough, but the ceremonial showed no signs of ending. After four hours I began to wonder how I could get away. The service went on with as much zeal as ever, and at the end of the fifth hour I beckoned to a monk and informed him that it was necessary I should return. The service was then temporarily suspended, while I was escorted outside and given a royal sendoff.

"I heard later that the service continued for another eight hours. The five hours' kingship made me realize as I had never done before the martyrdom which royalty must undergo on occasions of great ceremonial, but the memory of the strange scene will never be effaced from my mind."

THE "LION D'ARRAS"  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Reuter announces the disappearance of one of the "last of the war newspapers"—the "Lion d'Arras." These war area sheets, which did so much to cheer and encourage the inhabitants of the stricken towns and countryside, will be looked upon in the future as one of the most interesting products of the war years. The "Lion d'Arras" appeared in the city at a time when the enemy was within a few hundred yards from the walls. The founder of the paper was the Abbe Guerin, who continued its editor during the 172 weeks of its existence.

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## LATE DESIGNS IN MOTOR CYCLES

BY "TWIN"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Motor cycle designs are gradually but steadily being formed into two classes, especially in Great Britain, which may, with truth, be called the home of the motor bicycle. These two types are the simply constructed one-cylinder light-weight, usually with a two-stroke engine, and the more complicated and heavier twin.

The demand of the public today can be seen clearly in the following classification, which shows why development has taken place along the particular lines which it has:

1. A comparatively new and large demand for a "no attention" solo machine which is cheap to buy and to run and which is light to handle. Such a machine is eminently suitable for women riders, for the youth who desires to "tinker" and possess a light but fast machine, and for more elderly men.

2. A powerful machine, suitable for "family motoring" by means of a side-car attachment.

### Filling All Requirements

These two models really fulfill all requirements. There are one or two makers who cling to their designs of medium-weight machines, but they are becoming few and far between.

With Class 1 the writer has already dealt in The Christian Science Monitor, and in this article it is proposed to sketch briefly some of the latest specifications of those machines under category 2.

British manufacturers have not taken to the four-cylinder engine and the field is held almost without exception by the air-cooled two-cylinder of 4 to 8 horsepower. Details of engine construction vary, but, on general lines, the power unit has the cylinders set at an angle of 50 degrees, although there are one or two examples of the horizontally opposed and it is a pity that there are not more. The engine is fitted with ordinary poppet valves, enclosed chain drive to magnetos, and in many cases roller bearings to the big ends of the connecting-rods. The detachable head is rightly coming more into favor, but practically no progress with regard to automatic and efficient carburetion appears to have been made as yet. Transmission in almost all cases is through a miniature type of car-gear box and final drive by chain is to be found on many more makes of 1920 machines than is shaft-drive.

### Chain Drive Reliable

Chains are now very reliable and methods of enclosing and adjusting are so much better understood than they were a few years ago that it is not easy to see how or why this system of drive, whether for motor bicycle or commercial vehicle, will be bettered.

It is a fact worthy of notice, though a side-issue to this article, that chain transmission was found in France during the war to be the most satisfactory on the whole, and this in spite of former prejudice against such construction. Connection by chain is positive as against that by belt, yet allows greater elasticity of drive than does shaft design. It approaches nearest to the happy mean.

To return, however, to the subject in hand, the 1920 class 2 motor cycle gear box provides three forward speeds, and this "complication" appears desirable from the point of view of economic running. Engine and chassis lubrication have received a certain amount of attention, but still leave a great deal to be done in the way of improvement. It is necessary at this stage of motor bicycle development that greater automaticity should be incorporated in the lay-out, and

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lubrication and carburetion are undoubtedly two features in which this is lacking.

### Modern Feeding

The days when the feeding and, consequently, the very action of the engine was dependent upon the rider's knowledge or memory should be past and gone forever. No new car on which the driver had to work a multiplicity of hand levers and pumps or sight-feeds for the supply of lubricant would be bought today; why should the motor cyclist have to put up with unnecessary inconveniences?

The "kick" starter is almost universal, and such items as footrests, mudguards, saddles, stands, and tanks have undergone distinct improvement. Frame design also has been studied carefully and lessons learned from valuable experience have borne their share in the replanning, whereby greater strength is obtained often in conjunction with reduction of weight.

With regard to silencers or mufflers, the inventor who can evolve a practical means of reducing rapidly the temperature and velocity of the exhaust gases has yet to make his public appearance. Advancement in this direction is badly needed for all classes of road vehicle propelled by means of internal combustion engines. Suspension is perhaps the feature which stands out by reason of its progress. The majority of 1920 machines are, for the first time, sprung at the rear as well as in front, and as with side-car springing, the variations in planning are legion.

### Many Different Methods

It is a curious thing that there should be so many different ways of arriving at the same end, and yet in spite of there being no standard design, all, or at least most appear to be sound and efficient. Quarter-elliptic inverted leaf springs are favored for rear suspension and spiral springs for the front. There are many ingenious applications of the various plans involved, which it is not possible to enter into in detail in this article. But, in order to show the divergence of thought on this matter, it may be stated that there are types with spiral suspension all round, spiral in front and leaf at rear, and leaf all round. One rather notable instance of the full use of the latter is a design in which semi-elliptic cantilever springs are employed. The plan is original. The front spring is cut in half, the two portions being set at right angles to one another in a pivoted cradle. There is only one articulated joint to the frame proper, and another to the front fork crown. Each of these joints consists of a closely adjusted ball bearing, in which side movement is reduced to a minimum. Band brakes not only on the rear wheel, but also in front, are in vogue and better detachability is provided for the wheels to facilitate tire repair.

### A SPITZBERGEN EXPLORER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Rabot, French physicist, with a reputation for arctic research, has been elected honorary member of the Kristiania Geographical Society. In 1922, Mr. Rabot participated in the French expedition of La Manche to Mayen and Spitzbergen. He was the first to travel extensively over west Spitzbergen and to form correct conclusions as to its glaciological relations, viz. that west Spitzbergen is not covered by a connected inland mass of ice as is the case with Nordland and Greenland. Among his many works the most important is, "Des Variations de Longueur des Glaciers" (Paris, 1897 and 1900). He was the first to make a survey-map of the black ice between Saltenfjord and Rane-fjord, for the time pointing out that at Glamdalen the black ice is cut into two parts known as Vestbraeen and Ostbraeen.

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## A PHRASE AND A FLOWER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'll be glad to see the sun shine both sides the hedge again, and Jack-behind-the-garden-gate once more!"

So spoke the gardener, pausing in his work of nailing up creepers broken from the house front by stress of winter storm. It was toward the end of February. Winds were yet chill and air was damp. The ground was soft to the runnage and seepage from late-lingering, smoke-soiled snowdrifts. The very ragged-fringes of unkempt winter, fast in retreat, were hidden beneath the shrubberies. But this rain fastness of close-set stems below and tangle of branches overhead was all unable to save them from the warmth advancing day by day, and from the wind, almost fairly south-west, that every little while loosed a hastening blast at winter's heels.

"To see the sun shine both sides the hedge!" It was a phrase I had not heard since boyhood, let alone any reference to "Jack-behind-the-garden-gate." How freighted with recollections they were of spring in countryside England, in East Berks, that little-known but all historic corner of the country where, almost under the shadow of royal Windsor, lies the lyrically famous village of Bray. One thought of early violets by Shopp-hangers wayside and in the hedge banks of Kinsmore's Lane, and more than possible daffodils in the beech copses that crowned the rise between Shopp-hangers and Braywick road. To a certainty there would be an experimental, singly scattered advance guard of red-tipped daisies on the broad width of open turf that bordered the road. There would be equally certain anemones, to say nothing of early primroses in the wood off Long Lane which took one from Shopp-hangers to Cox Green. Over years and half a world's width were seen again the pewsits, tumbling and calling in the wind over the plowed lands that lay between Shopp-hangers and the distant fields of Bradley Bottom to the west. Starlings were calling, and far off the rooks were circling about the white spire of Boya Hill, one of George Street's loveliest, a gleaming point lit by a flash of watery, windy sunshine.

"Where did you hear that?" I asked the gardener who had voiced the phrase.

"My father said it, when I was a boy at home in England. He was weary of the winter, and looked for the spring. I didn't know then all it meant; but I did after."

When comes that day on which, after a tri-lunar length of shortening night and extending day, the sun, passing the unseen line in the heavens that marks the transition of its course from the farther to the hither side of the vernal equinox, throws his light before sunset upon the north side of the garden hedge that runs east and west, then one may know that spring is fairly with us. Does any least doubt remain, spite of now visibly growing day and lessening night? That departs in toto when, with eyes expectant for the heralds of the floral armies on their way to guard the hedgerows, pastures, and woodland depths, one sees, bold as the daffodil in early venturing forth, the little wild pansy, the viola tricolor, heartsease, or, more familiar still, "Jack-behind-the-garden-gate," shy and sweet forerunner of the splendor of Proserpina's car.



## ROBERT SMILLIE AS FRIEND TO MINERS

President of British Miners Federation Credited With Improving Wages and Conditions More Than Other Leaders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To the British public, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, is the most enigmatical figure in the Labor movement today. They see in him a rebel and a revolutionary, yet withal a man who attracts those who come into contact with him—even the statesmen and aristocrats he denounces—by the charm and gentleness of his manner, the unquestionable sincerity of his convictions, and the complete absence of self-seeking of self-interest in his work—a quality which he shares with his colleague in the triple alliance, Harry Gosling.

They see him in the strangely paradoxical position of a man who has built up a leadership of unrivaled strength in the miners' movement, who has won the confidence industrially of an enormous following among the trade unionists in other industries, and who yet has been rejected no fewer than seven times in parliamentary elections in industrial constituencies, including the mining area of mid-Lanark, where he has lived and worked for the best part of his life. They see him in the further paradoxical position of a man who in 1918 was elected by an overwhelming majority to the new position of paid permanent president of the Miners Federation, at a time when his views on the war were extremely unpopular, even among the rank and file of the miners.

### Organizing Capacity Admired

They see him as a constantly disturbing influence politically, arousing controversies and passions among the workers themselves, and yet they have to admit that in the economic sphere no other leader has carried through great campaigns for the improvement of wages and conditions with anything like the same organizing capacity, skill, shrewd practical wisdom and judgment, and qualities of real leadership, knowing exactly when to urge his men forward, and when to apply the brakes of restraint.

All these apparent contradictions arise from the essential fact that Mr. Smillie's actions, be they popular or unpopular, are the result of the expression of a dominant and powerful personality, which is untutored in the accepted sense of the word. His great, natural talents had to develop in a narrow world of toil and privation, with few broadening or genial influences to modify the development. Some think his intellect was warped by the harsh experiences and squalid housing conditions which were the lot of the mining community of Great Britain, and particularly of Scotland, back in the seventies and eighties.

### Injustice Resented

It is probably truer to say that these experiences, while narrowing the field of his mental vision, inevitably and indelibly colored his outlook on society, and on the problems of industry and politics. Mr. Smillie has an intellect which would be extraordinarily susceptible to a sense of injustice and inequality at a time when, as he told the Coal Industry Commission, he had to solve the problem of keeping a family of seven on a wage of 18s. a week. Today he still bears on his deeply furrowed features and in a curiously sad and far-away expression of the eyes, the impress of those experiences.

The bald outlines of his life story are quickly told. A native of Belfast, he moved to Glasgow while a boy and there worked in a shipyard. He then migrated to the Lanarkshire coalfield, and his resentment at the existing conditions in the mines led him to undertake the difficult task of organizing the men in his own district. He became, successively, secretary and organizer of the growing county association, and by his strenuous propaganda he raised the membership to 30,000.

Association with the governing bodies of the Scottish Miners Federation.

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tion, the Miners Federation of Great Britain, and the presidency of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, gradually brought him into public notice, but it was not until the great national strike of miners in 1912, which he led, that his position as an outstanding man of the time was fully recognized. His efforts to enter Parliament were made between 1904 and 1910, and by his acceptance of the conditions attached to his present office—which must be vacated on election to Parliament—he definitely decided to concentrate all his energies in the industrial sphere. His uncompromising advocacy of peace by negotiation during the war subjected him to widespread denunciation and criticism, which later was modified among the middle classes into a reluctant admiration of his impassioned appeal for the human and social side of the miners' case during the commission's inquiry.

His examination of the dukes in this inquiry was not in the least a theatrical display, as some people imagined. It was simply and entirely characteristic of the man, as the Duke of Northumberland recognized in his personal tribute afterward.

### Impervious to Flattery

Mr. Smillie's gifts and temperament almost defy analysis. Even his intimate friends, and these are few, always feel that there are depths in his intellect which they cannot fathom. Yet in some respects his thoughts are simple and unsophisticated to the point of naïveté. He is impervious to flattery or cajolery. He is intensely suspicious of movements or persons whom he thinks are out to "nobble" either Labor or its leaders, and this is largely responsible for the angularity and reserve with which he confronts one section of the world. He believes passionately in the social equality of men, hence his incessant attacks on the system which confers a special distinction on mere possession of material wealth.

Mr. Smillie's new world would not be without its aristocracy, but it would be an aristocracy of intellect, and of art. It is an extraordinary experience to hear him at the end of a conference devoted to mundane things, discourse on music and the waste of artistic talent among the workers, through lack of opportunity of development.

### Indifferent to Criticism

His unbending independence, his refusal to cultivate any of the arts of the demagogue, his indifference to opposition or criticism, have often led him into trouble in Labor conferences, and these qualities explain adequately his lack of electoral success. His hold over his own people industrially, and the influence he wields at the miners' annual conference are wonderful. He displays a mastery skill in keeping debate to the point, smoothing down controversies, intervening effectively with his own views at appropriate moments, and closing discussion almost brusquely when the time-table demands it.

He has never wavered from his early conviction that the land and all the natural resources ought to belong to the whole of the people, or that industrial action is the most potent weapon which the workers can use to secure these things. In this respect he has more affinity with the French Syndicalists than with the majority of the British trade union leaders. In the nationalization campaign he is to some extent putting his theories to the test, the theories which have inspired the strenuous work of building up the most powerful trade union organization in the world.

## DRY REFERENDA ARE CHALLENGED

Government Attorneys Argue in Defense of Prohibition Amendment Before the Supreme Court of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—State referenda on the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution were challenged yesterday by the federal government before the Supreme Court of the United States. William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General, argued in defense of the prohibition amendment, contending that neither Congress nor the state legislatures can exercise complete legislative powers, since each must submit legislation to the executives.

He said that the Constitution specifically provided that Congress could propose and the legislatures could ratify an amendment to the Constitution. The referendum was unknown to the founders of the republic who framed the Constitution, which in pointing out two methods of ratification mentions the Legislature or a convention—both representative bodies. There is in the Constitution no provision for a popular vote on ratification, he contended.

"I do not think the states have a right to submit a federal legislative amendment to the people, because the people are not a legislative body," he said.

"Has it ever been decided that a governor of a state does not have to sign the ratification of an amendment?" asked Justice Willis Van Devanter.

"I have heard of no decision on this subject," replied Mr. Frierson, "but there have been many instances where the Governor has not signed the resolution of ratification."

Congress had noted the adoption of the referendum by some states and had accordingly made certain changes in the language of the acts passed by it, Mr. Frierson said, but the form of submitting proposals for amendments to the Constitution had not been changed.

"If the Secretary of State were to have made a false proclamation of ratification, it would be within the power of Congress to apply the correction," said Mr. Frierson. "The practice from the beginning of the government is to exclude this court from ascertaining whether an amendment to the Constitution has been ratified. That duty rests with the Secretary of State. This court has never been asked whether the Constitution had been adopted. This court accepted it as having been adopted."

Alexander C. King, Solicitor-General, argued that the prohibition amendment received a two-thirds vote in the House and Senate and was legally passed. The legality of its passage could not be distinguished from the passage of a bill by a two-thirds vote over a presidential veto.

No decision on the points raised before the court is expected until June.

## ATLANTA STREET CARS STOPPED BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Not a street car moved here yesterday, owing to a strike of carmen of the Georgia

Railway & Power Company. The men refused to abide by the decision of a board of arbitration, which granted them a 15 per cent wage advance, to a maximum of 46 cents per hour. The men claim that does not constitute a living wage. Schools had to close, and hundreds of auto trucks and taxicabs were pressed into service.

## STRIKING PLAYERS MUST QUIT UNION

Otherwise Boston Symphony Orchestra Will Dismiss Those Who Refused to Appear in Concert—Endowment Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at their meeting yesterday afternoon passed on the cases of those members of the orchestra who struck before the concert of last Saturday evening and sent to each a letter stating that upon the payment of a fine of \$10, as provided in an article of his contract, the breach of contract occasioned by the strike would be waived, provided each member subscribed on the letter sent him on March 8 "his acceptance of the principle therein stated upon which the trustees are going to carry on the concert," namely, adherence to the orchestra rather than to the union.

All those members who struck who are not willing to give up their union affiliations are to be dismissed. There are still certain members who have joined the union but who did not strike, and their reannunciation of the union will not be required until the time comes to renew contracts. Then the management of the orchestra will insist that they be loyal to the standards of the orchestra rather than to those of the union.

The trustees are confident that most if not all of the strikers will stay with the orchestra. Even if they should elect to go with the union, their departure would not seriously embarrass the management, because other players are available to take their places. James T. Moriarty, acting Mayor of Boston, addressed the strikers yesterday and offered them encouragement. Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees, said that a campaign would be started immediately to provide an endowment fund of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 for the orchestra, so that an income sufficient to provide for salary increases would be available. The trustees issued a lengthy statement to the supporters of the orchestra yesterday, giving in detail their attitude on the union question and reviewing the measures that they had contemplated in order to increase the revenues. These consist in a supplementary "Pop Concert" season in the fall, such increase in the price of tickets as they think the subscribers would be willing to accept, and an organized effort to raise an endowment fund.

The communication closes with the emphatic statement that "the trustees' concern is for the exceptional, the best; the concern of the federation is, of necessity, for the general, the average. The trustees believe that in a conflict between the rules representing these two ideals, they cannot accept the second, and that the upholding of the first will make in the long run not only for the higher standards of art but for the better interests of the members of the orchestra."

## COLBY NOMINATION AGAIN HELD UP

Senate Committee to Demand Proof of Charges Filed—Military Intelligence Bureau Chief Called as a Witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Action on the nomination of Bainbridge Colby to succeed Robert Lansing as Secretary of State of the United States was postponed again yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Various charges of a serious character have been made it is said, against Mr. Colby, and the committee has decided to go fully into those charges before taking action on the nomination. It is the purpose of the committee to ascertain what facts, if any, are behind the charges, and if the charges have any foundation at all.

The committee has summoned several witnesses who are supposed to know the circumstances regarding the charges. Officers of the military intelligence division of the army were subpoenaed yesterday after Brig.-Gen. Marborough Churchill, chief of the division, had appeared before the committee in executive session. Brigadier-General Churchill was not a voluntary witness, but was called in connection with certain files in his custody which it is said are available. He gave the names of intelligence officers who were connected with one of the alleged incidents underlying the charges.

Democratic senators, while prepared to absolve Mr. Colby, admitted, as did the entire committee, that the charges themselves were sufficiently grave to warrant a close inquiry. No attention will be paid to the charges unless those putting them forward are prepared to substantiate them before the committee.

While this inquiry is in progress, the term for which Frank L. Polk is acting as Secretary of State, it was pointed out, will expire on Monday next. Mr. Polk reverts to his status of Undersecretary of State, and will be able in general to conduct the affairs of the department as such. It developed that there are certain things which, under the law, he is not capable of transacting as acting Secretary. He will not have authority, for instance, to sign official proclamations, or certain other documents which are required under the law to bear the signature of the "Secretary of State." If the Federal Suffrage Amendment should be ratified, it is questioned if Mr. Polk would have the authority to sign the proclamation declaring its adoption by 36 states.

"Signature of treaties," it is explained, will not be precluded by the lack of a State Department head, as such documents can be signed by designation of the President. Also no difficulty will be involved in the matter of communications between this

and foreign governments. It is said, such as the recent cabled notes between the State Department and British and French premiers on the Adriatic question, as Mr. Polk will have full authority to sign them in his capacity of Undersecretary of State.

## ROME TO RIO AIR TRIP IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Italian Government will undertake an airship voyage from Rome to Rio de Janeiro, on June 1, according to an announcement of Lieut.-Col. A. Guidoni, Italian air attaché. The airship, which has just been completed, has cabin accommodations for 25 passengers. Flying at the rate of 50 nautical miles per hour, day and night, it is estimated that it will take the airship 110 hours to complete the voyage which requires 20 days by steamer.

The ship was begun last June by the Italian State Aeronautics. It has only a rigid fin, 300 feet long, and is equipped with four engines of 250 horsepower each. The craft weighs 34 tons, 19 of which are useful load. The trans-Atlantic flight is but one of the many aeronautical achievements now being carried on by this Italian aeronautical establishment, as mail lines are being established all over the country and between the mother country and the Italian colonies in North Africa and the islands of the Mediterranean.

## MISSOURI TO HAVE CENTENARY PAGEANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Missouri will celebrate its 100th anniversary as a state this year with many meetings, masques, and pageants. On March 11 a masque and pageant will be given at the University of Missouri, in Columbia, directed by university representatives and officials of the Missouri Historical Society. The history of Missouri will be shown in a pageant, with a prologue, five historical episodes and a masque. The theme will be the motto of the State seal, "Let the safety of the people be the supreme law." In the prologue, Time and the Missouri River will speak of the Commonwealth's future. It ends with the coming of the Spaniards, religion and trade. The five historical scenes following will be the Founding of St. Genevieve, the Louisiana Purchase, the Admission of Missouri to statehood, the Mexican War and the Civil War. The masque will show the modern period.

### CITY MAY BUY MOTOR BUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The finance and budget committee of the Board of Estimate has recommended an appropriation of \$1,140,000 for 200 motor buses to be operated by the city. This would be New York's first experiment in municipal bus operation.

## SUCCESS OF KANSAS INDUSTRIAL PLAN

New Court Declared by Governor Allen to Be Eliminating Labor Disturbances and Law Growing in Public Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Kansas City News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The success of the efforts made by the State of Kansas, through its new Court of Industrial Relations, to eliminate strikes and industrial disturbances, was outlined yesterday by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who spoke before the Chamber of Commerce on "The Future of Strike Legislation." Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts and the members of his executive council attended the luncheon in a body.

Governor Allen said that during the first 10 days of the court seven cases were brought before it, four of which were brought by union laboring men and three by employers. From this, he said, it will be seen that both sides to the controversy have recognized the court. The law is growing in popularity very rapidly in the mining district, he said, and the miners are beginning to realize how potent an instrument it is likely to become in their behalf, not only for the settlement of wage controversies, but in the improvement of general conditions.

There have been 364 strikes of various kinds in the mining fields of Kansas in the past three years, which have gained the miners just \$73.81 in actual monetary advantage, said Governor Allen, but which have cost them over \$2,000,000 in loss of wages. In the past year it has cost the miners over \$157,000 in dues and benefits to pay the expenses of their leaders. The miners are beginning to realize that the board is giving them a more effective weapon—the state government, he said.

"I believe the thing that we have done in Kansas can be done in the nation at large," said Governor Allen. "It is no more experimental than the establishment of the civil and criminal courts were experimental when the evolution of society led us to their necessity. Surely, as believers in Anglo-Saxon institutions, we must all realize that the only sure source from which justice may emanate is orderly and impartial government."

### OPERATION OF RADIO STATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The bill of Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, authorizing the Navy Department to operate certain radio stations for transmission of press and commercial messages was adopted by the Senate yesterday without a record vote after it had been amended to provide that private business should not be handled at less than cost.

## Betty Wales Dresses

A CONSTANTLY increasing demand for Betty Wales Dresses has developed in nearly every country in the world. This demand rests not only on their widely acknowledged reflection of current styles, but on the unfailing quality and value which they have possessed since they were first introduced.

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## Millinery Opening Spring 1920

Submitting for your inspection the most complete and distinguished collection of new Spring Millinery that we have ever had the pleasure of presenting.

A display that will further this store's unquestioned reputation for exclusive designs and correct interpretation of prevailing style tendencies at moderate prices.

Please accept this as a personal invitation to attend our Millinery Opening this week.



## FILM CENSORSHIP PLANS FOR FUTURE

Massachusetts State Committee  
on Motion Pictures Proposes  
to Organize on Permanent  
Basis at the Next Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Organization on a permanent basis is the business to which the Massachusetts State Committee on Motion Pictures is to attend at its meeting on Friday afternoon, according to its chairman, Nathaniel F. Forsyth. The committee has taken the stand that even with the passage of the state censorship bill now before the Legislature, the committee will need to be active and alert with its full cooperation, and that doubtless in the months to come it will be able to give invaluable service in working with other states toward effecting a national legal censorship.

The few groups opposed to state censorship claim that it is "un-American and not in accord with the traditions of our forefathers." The many groups in favor of state censorship reply in the words of Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator, while speaking recently on industrial organizations—"If organizations will not voluntarily discharge their moral duties to society, then these moral duties must be made legal obligations, and, as such, enforced by all the power of society."

What has been considered as a pertinent question regarding this point has been asked as follows: "Can a measure demanded by some 2,000,000 of the better-educated and public-spirited people of the Commonwealth be likely to be anything but in close keeping with the highest American ideals?" The film industry has said that fundamental freedom was at stake, but the censorship supporters answer that right here real freedom needs to be accurately defined, even as it needed to be in the arguments regarding prohibition.

The State Committee on Motion Pictures declares: "We believe that freedom is the right of a man to do as he chooses subject to the rights of others. The opponents, in saying 'No man has a right to tell you and me what we shall see and hear,' are in the position of interpreting freedom as the right of a man to do as he chooses irrespective of the rights of others. Under such a scheme no man and no man's property would be safe, and any man would have the right to conduct any sort of nuisance. Let us have freedom. Let manhood and womanhood have its fullest opportunity."

"We who believe in democracy believe that it makes a great deal of difference how the people think," assert the promoters of the proposed bill because of the statement of the opponents that it is immaterial how many organizations believe in state censorship. "It is tremendously significant that 250 organizations, representing the forces which stand for the best in our civilization, have spoken. The voice of this number of people in a matter which is vital to them and to which they have given serious consideration should count for something."

Representatives of the film manufacturers have called it significant that the thinking women who studied the bill have gone on record as opposed to it, but a little comparison of figures has brought out that the three women's clubs that have taken a stand against censorship total a combined membership of less than a thousand, and two of these clubs are said to have had the affirmative side presented to them by proponents of the bill, whereas 250 organizations, including the largest in the State and aggregating more than 2,000,000 members, have voted in favor of it.

Questions on the constitutionality of censorship have been raised. In states where state censorship has been in operation, however, the supreme courts have decreed that it is constitutional, and, further, that motion pictures do not fall in the same category as the public press, and that censorship does not "infringe upon the liberty of opinion."

## CHECK PROPOSED ON RENT PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—John F. Hyman, Mayor of New York City, has taken under consideration Jersey City's plan of dealing with rent profiteering and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the state Assembly, has written to the committees on judiciary, codes, cities and taxation, that the Legislature must not adjourn until a way has been devised to curb the rent profiteers effectively.

The rent situation is regarded as becoming more serious daily. State Senator Black of Brooklyn, for instance, has formed something like a social revolution there unless some definite action is done May 1 to curb exorbitant rents.

The legislative program expected to aim at encouragement of capital to

invest in construction of new buildings to relieve the apartment shortage, creation of a state rent commission with power to fix fair rents, imposition of a state tax on excess profits from real estate, and limitation of the landlords' right to summarily dispossess tenants, which would give the courts power to compel fair adjustments of rent.

The Central Federated Union here is keenly interested in the fact that Jersey City is practically supporting those

The resolution passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature making such a request was sent to Ottawa on February 4, and was acknowledged on February 10, so that May 16 would be the outside time limit under the act. In view of the fact that voters lists will have to be prepared, and much other routine work undertaken, a vote is not likely until near the end of the time.

The prohibitionists, with this in view, are not losing any time. A cen-

## REVOLUTIONARIES OF MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As the crow flies, Santa Fé, New Mexico, lies northwest of Mexico City a distance of 1400 miles. In the days of Zachary Taylor and Santa Ana a stage road, running almost straight and level the entire distance, joined

border states of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila often hundreds of square miles are included in a single ranch.

Westward as the uplands of the Sierra Madre are approached, the desert becomes still more savage, its surface more rugged and in a land of immense distances lie deep passes and hidden cañons able to swallow up entire armies, although the mountains themselves are bare and desolate toward the summit.

It is from northern Mexico, sparsely

the Texas border, is practically cut off from the central government on account of the operations of Villa and other revolutionists. It was against Francisco Villa's band that had raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, 1916, that the so-called punitive expedition of General Pershing was directed. According to the authority of an accompanying correspondent, that expedition had with it as guides, cowmen of the ranges, gun-fighters, gamblers, adventurers who had fought with Villa and against him, ranch bosses, half-breeds and Apaches. Still the will-o'-the-wisp Villa was not captured but, as has just been stated, is still at large with his ragged army.

That army is probably disbanded into petty groups subsisting barely on such food as its members are able to secure by forage—oillas of jerked beef and of frijoles, parched corn or corn made into tortillas by the women, since Mexican armies carry their families with them as camp followers.

Officers and men alike are clad in such nondescript uniforms as can be secured by outlawed forces, an outfit certain to be overshadowed by a broad-brimmed felt sombrero trimmed with tarnished gilt or silver braid. They are armed as Mexicans alone can arm, with double rows of cartridges cruelly spurred, and ride mean pinto, sorrel, gray, black, white or bay horses mounted upon high-treed, double-girted saddles, once, perchance, gayly adorned with silver ornaments which have long since been sacrificed by their owners to the more urgent need of food and clothing.

## PRISON COMMANDER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., retired, has been designated by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, as commanding officer of the naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, succeeding Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, resigned. Commodore Wadhams was for several years a member of the board of parole for the New York state prison. The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Lieutenant-Commander Osborne, expresses high appreciation of his services at Portsmouth.

## COURT SUSTAINS HOUSEHOLDER

NEW YORK, New York—A householder's refusal to pay a delicatessen store \$25 for a cooked ham was sustained by a municipal court jury, which returned a verdict for Robert H. Mainzer, a wealthy resident of the West Side. He deducted \$11 from his bill on being told that the best cooked ham should not cost more than \$1 a pound, and was sued by the store for the balance. Since the suit was entered he has received 139 letters praising his stand, and three hams have been given him. Justice Young said the bill was outrageous and directed the store to pay the costs of the suit.

## TRADE COMMISSION POWER QUESTIONED

Several Suits Are Being Started  
to Enjoin Federal Board From  
Requiring Monthly Reports  
From Coal Mining Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Coal Association is starting several suits to enjoin the Federal Trade Commission from requiring monthly reports of coal mining companies. One was brought yesterday by the Maynard Coal Company, of Columbus, Ohio, in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia. It is stated that these suits are friendly and in no way constitute an attack on the commission, but constitute an effort to have fundamental questions of law passed on, so that coal companies and other industries may know how far they are subject to control of the Federal Trade Commission.

During the month of January, the Federal Trade Commission served upon coal mining companies an order requiring them to file monthly reports, beginning with January, 1920, showing costs, income and tonnage, and an annual report of financial condition. With the order, the commission issued forms upon which the reports were to be returned, and also issued detailed instructions which in effect prescribed a system of accounting for coal mining operations differing substantially from the accounting systems commonly in use in the industry. The cost accounting methods now in use have been developed to meet the requirements of the revenue law and Treasury Department regulations and to meet the necessities of the coal industry, it is declared. Compliance with the commission's orders would require substantial changes in these accounting systems and the establishment of new accounting methods which would not be in accordance with the provisions of the revenue law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The bill of complaint filed by the Maynard Coal Company attacks the order of the commission on three grounds:

1. That it exceeds the authority vested in the commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act.
2. That if the act be construed as vesting authority in the commission to require such reports, such act must be held unconstitutional as being beyond the power of Congress under the Constitution of the United States.
3. That by the President's executive order of July 3, 1918, any power that was vested in the Federal Trade Commission to require such reports from the coal operators was transferred to the Fuel Administration.



Soldier types common to revolutionary armies of Mexico

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

tenants who claim that rent raises are exorbitant. That city, in advertisements, promises to pay the expenses of all tenants whose cases, after investigation, seemed worthy of court hearings. Of about 5000 complaints, 16 came to court, and 9 of these were settled before trial, 6 in favor of the tenant.

## REFERENDUM MAY BE HELD IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario—Should the Ontario provincial government refuse to grant amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act that will make illegal the importation of liquor from other provinces, it will result in a Dominion-wide referendum, with a view to prohibiting the export of liquor from one province to another. This is the opinion of T. D. McCullough, secretary of the London Social Service Council, and a member of the Dominion Alliance deputation which urged the necessity of amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act on the Drury government recently.

"The referendum we will have will be one of a thoroughgoing nature," said Mr. McCullough. "There must be no 'nibbling' legislation. We aim at the prevention of all traffic in liquor between provinces. It will be impossible to deal with the manufacture of liquor within the Province, because that is beyond the power of the Legislature, but nevertheless it will sound the death knell of the liquor traffic if people vote as they did in the last referendum. I believe the provinces will all take a referendum at the same time. It only remains to name a date and the vote would be taken inside four months."

"The general effect of the Ontario Temperance Act," said Mr. McCullough, "has been to benefit the Province incalculably. Industry is more stable, manufacturers report increased production and better collections, and bankers report bigger savings accounts. Nobody wants to go back to the old license system."

## PROHIBITION PLANS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The Social Service Council of Saskatchewan is getting ready for the prohibition referendum which will determine whether liquor can be imported into Saskatchewan for beverage purposes or not. There have been various estimates as to when the referendum will be conducted. If the strict letter of the law is followed, it should be about the first week in May, because the Canada Temperance Act explicitly states that the federal government shall conduct a plebiscite within three months from the date of the receipt of the resolution formulating such a request from a provincial assembly.

tral committee will have charge of the campaign with sub-committees here and at Saskatoon in charge of north and south Saskatchewan respectively. In addition, a committee will be organized in each of the 16 federal constituencies of the Province. All ministers, and as many lay workers as possible will be enlisted in the campaign which is to begin at once.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—New Hampshire presidential primary elected eight delegates to the Republican convention pledged to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Gov. John H. Bartlett heads the delegation. The Wood ticket defeated the unpledged ticket about two to one. The Democrats chose three delegates pledged to Herbert Hoover, and four favorable to Mr. Hoover, but unpledged, and one whose preference is unannounced.

## PRESIDENT JAMES RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois for the last 14 years, has submitted his resignation to the board of trustees. He has not been active for some months.

these cities. Upon it a continual line of dust-covered, creaking caravans brought merchandise up from the base of supply through the northern pass of the Rio Grande, called by the Mexicans then, as now, El Paso, to the settlements along its upper course, of which the city of Santa Fé was the farthest outpost.

The greater part of the territory traversed by that famous road, more frequented in the first half of the nineteenth century than the Santa Fé Trail, was then and remains a desert—a desert, notwithstanding it is teeming with growth, both as regards flora and fauna. It is "the land of little rain," but of chaparral, scrub cedar, and sagebrush, cacti of many-hued blossoms and league upon league of agave plants. By the infrequent streams or sporadic springs wherever irrigation is possible fields of maize and other grains appear, and standing by these fields or cultivated patches are the quaint adobe houses, so integral a part of the Mexican landscape.

There is grazing to support millions of roving, long-horned cattle on the ranges, the herding of which furnishes in turn the support of numberless vaqueros, or cowboys, and ranchmen having headquarters at isolated ranches called haciendas. Fences are few and in the three great Mexican

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### Hosiery by the box

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offers unusual opportunities for the replenishment of your hosiery supply at considerable savings from current prices.

### Women's pure silk hose

—3 pairs for 5.25

Full fashioned hose in black only; with wear-resisting lisle top and well reinforced heel and toe.

### Women's 'marvel' silk hose

Pure dye silk hose with reinforced knee and lisle top and sole; black or white; 3 pairs for \$9.

### Lisle hose, 6 pairs, 6.50

Women's fine lisle hose: in black or white; reinforced; all perfect. Excellent values.

### Men's silk hose, 1.65

Pure silk hose in new shades, and in stripes and clockings.

### Italian silk underwear

—an unusual purchase

The recognized beauty and durability of Italian silk lends pronounced attractiveness to these extremely small prices:

### Silk camisoles, 1.95

Pink camisoles with satin shoulder straps, and shadow lace in a wide choice of patterns.

### Italian silk vests

in heavy weight; trimmed with lace in beautiful designs; bodice style, with ribbon shoulder straps; decidedly special values at 4.55.

### Italian silk knickers

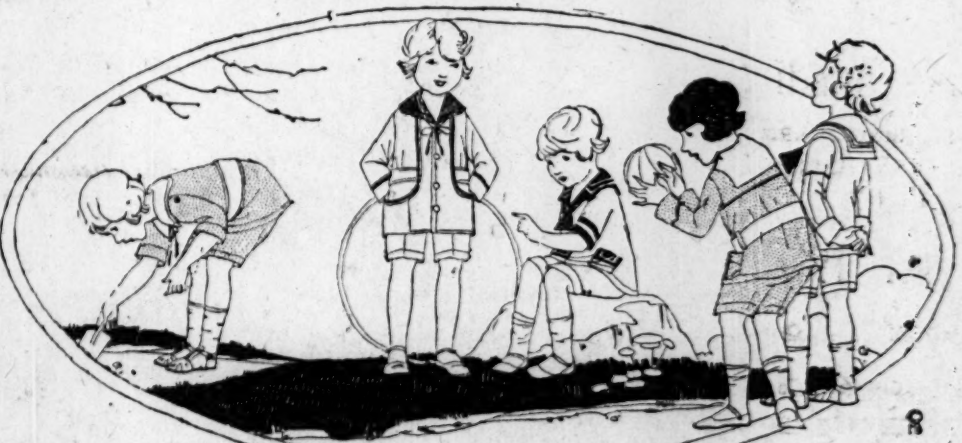
—closed style, with elastic top and bottom; in pink, and in sizes 5, 6 and 7; at 4.55. Other knickers, lace trimmed, at 6.15.

Heavy silk envelope chemise, lace trimmed, 5.65.

## 4,500 boys' tub suits at 2.85

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## PARENTS' COUNCILS IN GERMAN SCHOOLS

New Law Provides a Council of  
Five Parents for Each School  
to Confer With the Teachers  
in an Advisory Capacity

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—One is now witnessing the beginnings of another revolution in Germany—a bloodless one this time, but none the less far-reaching in its consequences. The preliminary meetings for the election of parents desirous of having a voice in educational matters have just taken place, a list of candidates having been drawn up in every school, and within a few weeks the jealously guarded privileges of the German school-teachers will have vanished for as long as the present government lasts.

The "Parents' Council" has been a long-cherished dream of certain enthusiasts. It has just become an accomplished fact, and of all sweeping changes connected with the new system is the one calculated to appeal to all parties, even the most reactionary. This new law renders a committee of parents compulsory in all schools, with membership open to fathers and mothers alike and limited to one representative to every 50 scholars, the number not to be less than 5. Meetings are to be called at stated intervals under the auspices of the head-master, whose presence together with that of his staff is desirable, but not obligatory. The parent of any child attending the school is eligible for election and names of candidates are to be handed in to the head teacher at least a month before voting takes place. He is also responsible for two preliminary meetings in which the statutes are to be made clear to all parents and a committee of three persons chosen to direct the actual business of voting. After that the functions of the head master are strictly limited. Elections give members of the parents' council a tenure of office for two years and are only annulled if the child of the member in question leaves school in the meantime.

The duties of the "parents' council" are defined simply as being of an "advisory" character, the object being to "consolidate the relations between the home and the school," and to give advice on all matters connected with "school routine, physical, mental, and moral culture." In a particular individual case the counsel of a third party may be sought and acted upon, and where privacy is enjoined the meeting is to be of a confidential character. In all other cases any parent or teacher is entitled to see the reports of the sittings.

Thus far everything is plain sailing. School-teachers all over the world are finding the question of vital interest, and the statutes quoted above might be of help to those interested in education in all countries. In Germany at the present moment, where the abolition of compulsory religious teaching, which took place a few months ago, stirred Conservatives to the depths, and where the order for the removal of all pictures of the former royal family from school buildings and text-books has occasioned some boy and girl strikes of great intensity, the "parents' council" is intended to smooth matters for the future. Unfortunately there is a clause in statute 5 which may be the cause of considerable friction:

"Should a scholar or scholars be

expelled through bad conduct, or receive a bad mark for general behavior in his (or her) leaving certificate which may prove a drawback in the subsequent future career, or be calculated to lower him in the estimation of his fellow-men, the parents' council is to be consulted."

### Shaking German Life

Here is a point calculated to shake to the very depths of its being German life as it has been lived by the average citizen till now. Pursued by "papers" from the day of birth to the day when with great trouble on the part of relatives his career comes to an end, and the said papers carefully hoarded for the use of grandchildren, this leaving certificate or final school report plays a by no means unimportant part in the career of all Germans. The would-be employee, be he clerk, typist, or a professional, when applying for a situation as likely as not includes it in the documents accompanying the short sketch of his career from infancy to the hour of application as amongst the references that reputable firms are accustomed to demand. Should it be missing the firm might entertain suspicions that not all the letters of recommendation in the world could quite crush. The German child has up to now been actually the chattel of the German school; German home life has literally depended upon the state of the report the scholar brings home to be signed twice yearly by his parents. The Easter crisis, Easter being the promotion term, haunts more than one professor in his dreams, if autobiographies of famous men be true.

The German school system has been worked out to a nicety as regards the powers of assimilation adapted to the age of the pupils, but exacts too high a standard of efficiency from the younger children. Germany till now has adopted the view of the child being father to the man with the result that the parents have been forced to take the school certificates into serious consideration. It remains to be seen whether the schools will adapt themselves to the new régime without a struggle to maintain their ancient prerogatives.

## PROPOSED GARDEN SUBURBS IN PARIS

Exhibition Organized by Departmental Office of the Seine to  
Inaugurate Housing Reform

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At the Institute of History, Geography, and Urban Economy, there has been an exhibition of documents and plans showing what has been done in London before and during the war to solve the housing problem. The departmental office of the Seine for housing collected these documents, so that the public might get a clear idea of what could be done for the improvement of dwellings, the formation of garden suburbs and the natural extension of crowded districts. It is considered absolutely necessary for Paris to have garden suburbs capable of housing its population comfortably, not only on account of the present housing difficulty which, it is hoped, is only temporary, but also to bring about a radical reform in the French housing system.

The city of Paris will no doubt find useful ideas for the realization of this object in the aforementioned exhibition. The plans, estimates, drawings, and photographs show how seriously the British have studied the question, and how well they have succeeded

in carrying out their improvements. In these documents one can follow the development of London from the time of the Romans until the present day, and one sees how for many years past public authority and private initiative in the great city has favored the expansion of the town rather than the crowding of houses in the central quarters. Large plots of ground have been acquired in the suburbs, means of communication and rapid transport have been created between these localities and the center of the city; well-built houses have been constructed, surrounded with parks and gardens, and playgrounds have been constructed.

Amongst others, one large plan shows a belt of garden suburbs all round the great metropolis, each one containing from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, joined to each other by a circular railway, and joined to the center by a number of rail and other roads. The houses have been planned with the greatest care in order to make them practical, convenient, and agreeable. The London County Council also shows plans for the organization of a plot of ground of about 800 acres, which it has just bought along the banks of the Thames so as to construct a series of garden cities.

Can Paris do anything on the same order? Mr. Autrand, Prefect of the Seine, says that the departmental office of housing has not been idle during the war. It has acquired several lots, for the disposition of which plans have already been made. These lots are situated in Champigny, Stains, Châtenay, Suresnes and Rueil. Garden suburbs will be built with playgrounds and gymnasiums, swimming pools, open-air schools, exhibition halls for concerts and conferences.

The office has also bought the property of the Château de Plessis-Picquet and its dependencies, where it intends to build apartments for students and professors. On the other hand, the housing societies are not inactive. Mr. Levasseur, deputy of the Seine, declares that in two years time, 20,000 houses will be constructed on a plot of ground containing 400,000 meters, situated at the doors of Paris. These houses will belong to their inhabitants, who can pay for them by installments during 25 years. It therefore appears that there are many projects on foot to solve the housing problem and it is hoped that some will soon be realized.

## POLICIES OF TRADE UNIONS CRITICIZED

Methods of British Parliamentary Committee Considered  
Detrimental to the Future  
Stability of the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It has been repeatedly brought out with almost painful reiteration, that one of the chief reasons why the rank and file of the trade union movement were taking matters into their own hands, conducting unofficial movements culminating in irresponsible and unauthorized strikes, and generally ignoring the advice of their duly elected and accredited representatives, was the apparent apathy of the old school of leaders, many of whom proceed in the same calm and austere manner in the conduct of their affairs as did service in the mid-Victorian days. Possibly the greatest sinners in this respect, the most expert of the procrastinators, are the members of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, who always appear to be guided by the policy that it is unwise to accomplish today what might be left over until tomorrow.

### Infusion of New Members

One had hoped that the recent infusion of new members would have speeded matters up somewhat, but evidently the older school, who are in a majority, together with tradition, are just a trifle too much for the newer men. It was seen how, on a former occasion, a strike in a government dockyard, which was prevented from spreading to other government establishments, over grievances that had been submitted to the parliamentary committee for treatment, and of which probably the Admiralty were unaware, was settled without the aid of the trade union officials, and while they were calmly deciding to interview the authorities on the points in dispute.

It has been said of the parliamentary committee that it has only two speeds—"slow and stop." Serious suspicion that there is unfortunately too much

truth in the above statement, together with a fear that the same men may get back to office, is holding up the formation of the general staff, so loudly applauded and so unanimously approved by recent Trade Union Congresses. It may be necessary to repeat again the reasons why a change in the personnel of the parliamentary committee is essential. It is not simply a purely domestic matter, one for the trade unions themselves, although, of course, the final judgment and decision lies always with organized Labor.

### Strong Committee Needed

A strong parliamentary committee, progressive, alert, carrying out its instructions in an expeditious manner, would recover and retain the respect of the rank and file, who would abandon, to a very considerable extent, their unofficial sporadic strikes. It is the suspense between instruction and action that tells. An illuminating example of the dilatory methods employed was revealed when the parliamentary committee made the annual visit to the various government offices in pursuance of instructions received from the Trade Union Congress as far back as September last. The delay in this instance was even less than usual, possibly because the committee wished to avoid drawing upon itself the criticism which could be relied upon if there was no report when the congress reassembled in February.

The departments to be covered include the ministries of Health, Home Office, Education, Labor, Board of Trade, and the Admiralty. A visit also to the Prime Minister is planned, to whom alone will be submitted over a dozen resolutions, including declarations in favor of free trade, direct taxation of land values, nationalization of banking, shipping, and railways, adult suffrage, and proportional representation. There are a number of other demands, but the foregoing should furnish sufficient material both for the parliamentary committee and the Prime Minister and his advisers to be going on with.

### Nationalization of Mines

In addition there was the deputation in conjunction with the miners' representatives to hear the government's decision in regard to the nationalization of the mines, which latter is regarded as being decidedly unsatisfactory in the opinion of a miner's con-

ference subsequently held to hear the report, and at which it was unanimously decided to ask the parliamentary committee immediately to summon together the congress to consider what action should be taken to force the issue. It is a most remarkable, not to say appalling state of affairs that important questions are delayed until the last moment. Whatever else the government may be guilty of, it is impossible to saddle the responsibilities for delay on to them, for without exception the various departments of the present administration have invariably shown extreme courtesy and a willingness to hear the voice of Labor.

As to the results of the miners' deputation to 10 Downing Street, more may be heard when the congress meets. The miners' demands have been well ventilated in these columns from time to time, and there is no need to reiterate them now. The deputation to the Ministry of Health was primarily concerned with urging upon Dr. Addison the necessity for building houses. Scores, if not hundreds of committees have been set up and probably thousands of schemes produced, but a pitiable number of houses have been built as a result.

### Cooperative Scheme Proposed

The problem appears to be no nearer solution, unless the proposal emanating from Manchester to form a kind of trade union cooperative scheme, a local building guild, is taken seriously. The advisability was also urged upon Dr. Addison of increasing the benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts, the main argument taking the form familiarly associated with wages, namely, the diminishing purchasing power of the sovereign, although, of course, there has been for some time—before the war in fact—a strong body of trade union and friendly society opinion in favor of revision.

A proposal to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act (also because of the lower spending power), and others for the earlier closing of shops, and a more thorough and rigorous inspection of factories and workshops, completes the task of the deputation at the Home Office, while the conditions of uncertificated teachers and the inadvisability of allowing employers to carry on continuation classes in the evening in connection with their works, were the objects of the deputation to the Ministry

of Education. Whereas the Ministry of Labor heard arguments in favor of the right to work, and of the evils of the administration of the fair wages question, how many employers are able to evade their responsibilities in this connection?

### Intentions of the Government

Upon the visit to the Prime Minister, however, the greatest interest centers, for it is expected that the parliamentary committee would take the opportunity of obtaining a statement from Mr. Lloyd George as to the "ultimate intentions of the government in regard to the nationalization of mines and railways." The miners themselves are looking after the first of these two problems, while Mr. Cramp, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Bromley are keeping in touch with any developments as regards the second. And both sets of interests can be depended upon to keep their respective programs to the forefront without subordinating their positions to that of the parliamentary committee.

Other organizations primarily concerned reveal a strong tendency to do likewise. All of which strengthens the opinion expressed in these notes months ago, that the excursions to Whitehall by the "old guard" are not taken seriously either by the government departments or by the trade union movement under whose inspiration and on behalf of whom they profess to speak. It is to be hoped that the congress when it again meets will once more insist upon the creation of its general staff, for not only does the future stability of the trade union movement depend to a very large extent upon its formation, but it will provide the community, at the same time with a greater assurance of freedom from the small, sectional, irritating, unofficial strike which has of recent years become too frequent a circumstance of its daily life.

**GIFFORD PINCHOT GETS PLACE**  
HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, was yesterday appointed Commissioner of Forestry of Pennsylvania, to succeed Robert S. Conklin, resigned. The Pennsylvania forest reserve comprises more than 1,250,000 acres, and it is Governor Sproul's plan to expand it. Mr. Pinchot assumes his new duties at once.

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## BRITISH JEWS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Delegation Sought to Obtain for Jews Rights of Free Citizens as "Part of New Reign of Justice in Eastern Europe"

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—The report of the delegation of the Jews of the British Empire to the Peace Conference records a work "which they are persuaded will rank high not only in Jewish history but in the history of Europe. For the minority treaties are far more than a charter of Jewish liberties. In framing the formula on which they are based, the Joint Foreign Committee asked for no privileges for their own brethren, but sought to obtain for them the rights of free citizens as part of a new reign of liberty and justice in eastern Europe, in which all their compatriots, of whatever race or creed, might equally participate. The result is that, together with the emancipation of the Jews, the whole level of the political and moral life of that vast region will now be sensibly raised."

The treaties referred to are those obtained during the sittings of the Peace Conference in Paris for the protection of the rights of minorities in the majority of the eastern states and countries of Europe, and the report congratulates the Anglo-Jewish community in taking the initiative in this work.

### Largest Jewish Community

The first fruits of the labors of the Committee on New States was the treaty with Poland which was signed as an annex of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, last. This treaty is the type of all the minority treaties prepared by the Peace Conference. It is particularly important because it deals, in effect, with a Jewish community of some 3,500,000 people—the largest Jewish community in Europe—and because on that account it is of somewhat wider scope than the other minority treaties. On all the main points of the formula contained in the first Jewish memorial, the Polish Treaty gives complete satisfaction.

With regard to the problem of nationality and citizenship, all individuals born or domiciled in Poland must henceforth belong to some recognized nationality and enjoy the protection of their states of origin. Birth in the country is a sufficient title to Polish nationality in such cases as well as in the cases of the children of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and Russians, domiciled there.

Finally, all German, Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian nationals habitually resident in Poland are given the option of claiming Polish nationality. This latter provision is of great importance in view of the Polish campaign against the so-called Russo-Jewish immigrants.

### Protecting Cultural Interests

As to the rights of minorities—racial, religious, and linguistic—there are stipulations for the protection of all the various cultural interests of "Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities." The free use of their language is permitted and they have equal control of their own charitable, religious, educational, and social institutions. Where considerable proportions of their children attend state schools, instruction may be given through the medium of their own languages, but the teaching of Polish may be made obligatory. Jewish communities are specifically permitted to appoint ed-

ucation committees to administer the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools and to organize and manage such schools subject to the general control of the State. There is also a provision assuring to minorities an equitable share of all public funds voted for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

The observance of the Jewish Sabbath and its respect by the public authorities is also provided for. The mechanism provided for the carrying out of the agreement is either by the council of the League of Nations or by any single power happening to be a member of the council.

### Fullest Equality

To sum up, the Polish Treaty assures to all Polish Jews the status of Polish nationals on the same footing as their Christian fellow-countrymen; it assures them the fullest equality of civil and political rights and opportunities; it gives them complete religious liberty and economy; it grants them the control of their communal institutions and an effective protection of their cultural interests; it guarantees them a liberal treatment of these interests and all necessary exemptions dictated by them in the general machinery of state administration; and, finally, it affords to these important rights a protection which, so far as written precautions go, should be adequate to assure their permanence. It definitely sets its face against the creation or recognition of subnationalities in Poland.

Reference is also made in detail to the minority treaties signed by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Rumania, while it is added that the treaty with regard to Turkey in which Greece is concerned, had not been signed when the report was issued. The fate of the treaty, however, was not in doubt. "Mr. Venizelos, the sagacious Hellenic Prime Minister, faithful to the best traditions of this country, is in complete sympathy with the system of minority guarantees and he has expressed his readiness to sign the treaty. He has done more. He has been good enough to give the joint delegation written assurances which, apart from the treaty, guarantee to the Jews of Salonika an important immunity relating to Sabbath observance together with the right of Sunday trading and labor. For this liberal concession, which placed Greece ahead of all the states in eastern Europe as a protagonist of minority rights, the Jews are deeply indebted to Mr. Venizelos."

While a minority treaty has been arrived at with Bulgaria, there is nothing to report in the case of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus.

Among those who are thanked for their assistance in this work are Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir William Tyrrell, Lord Robert Cecil, and Lord Riddell.

## IRISH NATIONAL TRADE MARKS A PROTECTION

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some interesting facts came to light in the evidence of Mr. Riordan, the secretary of the Irish Industrial Development Association, before the Board of Trade Committee on Trade-Marks. He gave a list of 76 typical cases of misrepresentation, which he said were only a fraction of the cases taken up, and did not include the many inquired into by the Department of Agriculture. The foreign-made articles which were being sold as Irish were very varied and included: note paper, wrapping paper, tweed, lace, linen, candles, calico, ties, towels, boots, blankets, cloth, bicycles, sweets, thread, caps, cream powder, sewing cotton, post cards, knitting

yarns, sheets, pillow cases, brushes, mail cars, perfumes, repair outfits, chocolates, cloth polishers, combs, paints, overcoats, bacon, cocoa, dry ginger ale, table salt, baking powder, and maize meal.

Mr. Riordan pointed out that in this way firstly, the purchaser was deceived; secondly, Irish industries were deprived of custom; and thirdly, as in most cases inferior goods were sold, the good name of the Irish manufacture suffered. In one case taken up, one of their witnesses put the matter shortly and simply: "Any person who would buy that material as Donegal tweed," he said, "would never buy Donegal tweed again." It is interesting to note that until a couple of years ago, the Irish trade-mark was the only national trade-mark in existence. Then the French national, "Unis France" came into being.

### ALLIED EXHIBITION POSTPONED

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—In view of the fact that certain of the buildings of the White City, at Shepherd's Bush, which are in the occupation of government departments, are to be retained for a further period, the committee announces that it has no alternative but reluctantly to decide to postpone the holding of the inter-allied victory exhibition, originally intended for this summer. The postponement will be until such time as the government gives up full possession of the areas under its control to enable the exhibition grounds and buildings to be dealt with as a whole and the full extent of the White City to become available for the public.

## BRITAIN'S POSITION IN MOTOR WORLD

Lord Weir, Speaking in Glasgow, Says Great Opportunity Exists for British Capital

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Before a large audience, among whom were many representatives of the firms contributing to the position held by Britain in the motor world today, and who were represented at the motor show lately held in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, Lord Weir of Eastwood stated some facts regarding an industry which until recently was rather neglected in Britain.

Lord Weir began by saying that industrial peace was an imperative necessity to the country, and then made reference to the motor trade in America. In the United States in 1919 the production was approximately 1,900,000; and in 1920 it was expected that something like 2,500,000 vehicles would be turned out, of which 200,000 would be exported. It was not possible to give comparative British figures during the war period, but he felt certain that it did not exceed 50,000 vehicles per annum. Taking this figure together with the production of other European countries, it might safely be said that American labor was contributing well over 90 per cent of the world's requirements, and a number of American factories were in-

dividually producing more than the entire pre-war British output.

### More Faith Needed in the Industry

Lord Weir said he desired to emphasize the necessity for a greater degree of faith and imagination on the part of the leaders of British industry, and he commended this point of view to the attention of the government. Let the latter stop expending time on legislation for unemployment, and, instead, point out the ways and means of insuring employment itself. Never in the history of the world's industries were such vast opportunities open to British Capital, and consequently to British Labor. And at no other time had there been such possibilities of permanently achieving new standards of life.

Yet notwithstanding these opportunities there was a great waste of time in strikes and disputes and the manufacture of a colossal amount of propaganda instead of manufactured products, endless conferences and the initiation of cumbersome negotiating machinery instead of settling down to the work itself. He could assure them that the position was such that the sole matter which gave concern to the American manufacturer was whether they in Britain were going to seize their opportunities or not. It was no secret that a number of American motor builders were coming to manufacture in Britain, and from every national standpoint they would extend to them the heartiest of welcomes.

### Higher Standard of Life for Labor

Lord Weir expressed his belief that only by faith, action, and enterprise on the part of the employers would

it be possible to solve their labor difficulties. Labor wanted a higher standard of life. This would follow on the enterprise of the employer in his adoption of highly perfected methods and processes, and wage rates per hour would cease to be the supreme factor in industry as at present. If the employer would play his part in developing, encouraging, and pioneering, the rigidity of trade union rules would relax through the necessity of the trade unions adapting themselves to the new conditions.

In connection with the boom in the motor industry it is interesting to note that there has been a corresponding revival in motoring throughout Great Britain. This is evidenced by the fact that during the first week of 1920 over 1000 new members joined the Automobile Association, and this in spite of the fact that motoring can be indulged in less at this time than at any other season of the year.

### JAVA NOT TO ADMIT CHINESE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—According to advices recently received, Mr. Tjokroaminoto declared at the Djocja (Java) Congress of the native radical concentration, that he desired neither Bolshevism nor a revolution by violence, but rapid social improvement in various branches of social life. The representative of the Chinese Labor Union at Soerabaya urged the congress to follow Russia's example. He was interrupted by the police. Mr. Tjokroaminoto proposes not to admit the Chinese for the present. The concentration comprises 42 societies with 43,900 members.

## URGENT NEED TO END THE RUSSIAN DANGER

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the League of Nations Union, in a statement of policy adopted at a meeting of the committee held recently, urges that the machinery of the League of Nations should be completed as soon as possible, and that the assembly should be summoned forthwith, so that all the members of the League may bear their part in its work.

"A beginning should be made," continues the statement, "in the chief work of the League, namely, the safeguarding of peace and removal of all international conditions which make for war. Chief among these is the Russian situation. There seems grave risk of a renewal of hostilities between some of the states bordering on Russia and the Soviet Government. Both sides fear or profess to fear attack by the other and the council of the League should lose no time in addressing a strong warning to all concerned that any aggressive action will bring upon the attacking party the full consequences provided for by Articles XVI and XVII. Further, an international commission under the League should be appointed to investigate the actual state of things in that part of Europe and to recommend precautions for the preservation of peace and the early delimitation of frontiers. Finally, the immediate resumption of trade and commerce in these countries should be encouraged by every possible means."



## Ordinary Underwear Faults—

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## MASONIC ACTIVITIES THRIVE IN BRITAIN

Abundant Signs Evident That the Craft of Freemasonry Has Entered a New Era of Unity, Prosperity and Coordination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The signs and evidences that the craft of Freemasonry has entered upon a new stage in its history are everywhere abundant. The keenest possible interest in the proposal of the Grand Master that Freemasons of Britain should bestir themselves and raise the funds for the erection of a new central home for the craft is being taken by the lay as well as by the Masonic press. Never before, save, perhaps, on the occasion of the bicentenary of the foundation of the English Grand Lodge in 1717, has so much interest been taken by the outside world in any Masonic undertaking. One prominent north of England daily, commenting on the present scheme recently, wrote:

Value of Masonic System  
"No words are needed to commend in public a Masonic enterprise to Masons, whose loyalty and devotion to their craft and its principles are beyond question. The value to the State of the Masonic system is apparent and it is not too much to claim, as the Grand Master does, that the men of the craft who fell in the war fought for the principles of Freemasonry. No one who has any insight into the forces which establish and confirm national strength will deny the signal importance of the work of the Masonic lodge in making good citizens and promoting unity, peace, and concord in our diverse modern life."

A great step has also been taken recently in the elaboration and development of a scheme which cannot but tend to complete unity, more effective administration, and the perfect coordination of Masonic effort. Hitherto the grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland (placing them in the order of their foundation) have acted independently of each other, and in overseas countries there has been a certain element of competition. Now it has been agreed between these bodies that an active alliance between these three grand bodies is essential for the defense of the landmarks of the craft.

### Conference in Edinburgh

Following on a conference held recently in Edinburgh, already referred to in these columns, between Lord Amphil, Pro-Grand Master of England, the Earl of Donoughmore, Grand Master of Ireland, and Brig. Gen. R. G. Gordon Gilmour, Grand Master of Scotland, the following agreement has been submitted to the three grand lodges:

1. That the grand lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland will, in future, not recognize or enter into relations with any Masonic body or society which claims to be Masonic without previous consultation and agreement.
2. That the grand lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland will confer together before deciding any question affecting the landmarks of the order which may arise within any or either of these grand lodges.
3. That in order to maintain this cooperation there shall be a regular annual conference between leading representatives of the three grand lodges at London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, in rotation.
4. That the representatives of each grand lodge shall be five in number, unless otherwise determined by mutual agreement.
5. That the date of the conference shall be fixed to suit the convenience of the grand lodge at whose metropolis it is held.
6. That general fraternization shall, if possible, be arranged at the period of these conferences.
7. That the first conference shall be held in London in 1920.

### Influx Into Scottish Lodges

Some idea of the great influx into the craft in the sister Grand Lodge of Scotland may be gathered from the following statistics of initiates, which

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have just been issued officially: 1915, 8963; 1916, 11,613; 1917, 15,837; 1918, 23,354; and 1919, 45,800. Lord Airlie is to succeed former Provost Stewart as provincial Grand Master for Perthshire, another quarter in which the craft has made rapid strides of late. 4707 candidates having been initiated during the past year.

Maj.-Gen. James D. McLachlan has been installed as Grand Prior of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff in the order of Knights Templar. As a soldier he has had a distinguished career. At Mons he commanded the First Cameron Highlanders and was wounded there. Subsequently he was promoted major-general for bravery on the field, and lately he was military attaché at the British Embassy at Washington, where, and in Mexico, he had served in a similar capacity in 1911-12. In the United States he had the great privilege of visiting many Masonic bodies and drawing closer the bonds of brotherhood between the grand lodges of the United States and Scotland.

### Doctrine of Brotherly Love

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, speaking at a private lodge meeting the other evening, said that Freemasonry taught brotherly love, and it would be a great thing in these days of unrest if every one could present themselves in that same feeling without scruple and without diffidence, having confidence in one another, the confidence that right would be done, the confidence that the best work would be done, and the best put forth by every one to the best of his ability. It was the right and proper part of Masonic lodges to encourage that, not only within the walls of the lodge, but to carry that feeling through to their various spheres of action, so that every one might know that they could approach them without diffidence and without scruple.

Louis S. Winslow, Past Grand Treasurer, has been installed as provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire, the largest Masonic province in the world, in succession to the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, who finds his work as president of the British Red Cross Society so engrossing and so exacting that he is unable to discharge his duties as provincial head in the way he would like to do.

### Masonry's "Noble Ideals"

Lord Amphil, who carried out the ceremony of installation, said that while they all regretted the resignation, he personally felt that in devoting his chief attention to his work as the head of the most humanitarian society in the world, Sir Arthur Stanley had chosen a task for which, of all men, he was one of the most fitted. Continuing, Lord Amphil—who, by the way, is the tallest member of the English peerage—pointed out that Masonry, never so strong and healthy as now, stood for those noble ideals which the self-sacrificing soldiers had set before themselves in the recent war, and which Masonry, established for generations and world-wide, would strive to advance in times of peace. Previously to the craft ceremony, Mr. Winslow was also installed as Grand Superintendent for the province in the Royal Arch Degree.

Lord St. Levan, provincial Grand Master for Cornwall, is to preside at the 1922 festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and his province has set out to collect on their own account the sum of £15,000. Judging from what has been accomplished already, it would appear that they will not be disappointed, as £4168 had already been received. If successful it will be no mean record as there are only some 3000 members in the province.

### Masonic Benevolence

In view of the lessened purchasing value of money, the rules of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution have been amended. Hitherto no Freemason or wife of a Freemason was eligible whose private income exceeded £250 or £300 respectively. This has

been amended to £42 in each case. A further rule has been added giving power to the committee of management to increase for one year only the allowance to every annuitant by any sum not exceeding £12. This is only a temporary measure to last for one year from June 1 next, to make provision for the high cost of living.

East Lancashire province last year established a record in benevolence, the total amount raised, including about £4000 subscribed to the three central Masonic institutions, being £10,728. During the year there has been expended by the committee £3177 for relief and £453 for education. It must be remembered that this is only one of something like 50 provincial benevolent associations existing in England alone, quite apart from Ireland and Scotland.

### New Lodge in Simla

An interesting event has just taken place in Simla, by the constitution of a new lodge working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, to be known as the Donoughmore Lodge. This is the first Irish lodge in the north of India, and the Earl of Donoughmore has honored the lodge by becoming one of its founders. Lieut.-Col. C. A. V. Fenton was installed as the first master.

The province of Oxfordshire proposes to fall into line with many other provinces by the formation of an installed Master's Lodge, limited in membership to past masters of lodges in the province, the meetings being devoted to questions of Masonic history, research, and interest, as in lodges such as these no initiations can take place.

At a recent meeting of the Capitolo Italia, Dr. William Hammond, the Grand Librarian, made a presentation to the chapter of an interesting letter written by the great General Garibaldi, and in doing so gave a graphic account of that celebrated brother's connection with the craft and of his sojourn in England, particularly during his stay in Cromwell. The letter is dated May 15, 1864, and is written from Capri. It exhorts his brethren to wage a moral war against prejudice and superstition in their beloved country.

### FACTORY HANDS WORK TO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Among the industries which reawakened Britain is capturing from the foreigner, by no means the least is that of making chocolates. Hundreds of tons of these dainty sweetmeats are manufactured every week for home and export trade by the great chocolate firm at Stratford. A press view of the works recently revealed the last word in factory equipment and efficiency. Three thousand girls are employed in the 40 departments, and the tour of inspection was more like a visit to a concert than a place of business. Palms and flowers adorned the rooms, and work was proceeding to the rhythm of pleasing music. "We have a grand piano in each department," explained the manager, "and girls take turns to play while the others work. The result is that interest is sustained, and the highest production insured, the girls remaining happy and contented in their work." Dining and recreation rooms are provided on the premises, which cover 12½ acres; none of the chocolates are handled in the process of manufacture, and the factory is declared to be one of the most up to date in the world.

### HIGH PROFIT ON SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The licenses of three St. Louis concerns to deal in sugar were revoked by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, recently as a result of their having charged excessive prices for that commodity. These concerns were cited last October. Their offers admitted buying sugar at \$9.50 per 100 pounds and selling at \$16.

## SIMS REPORTS TO NAVY DISCLOSED

Rear Admiral, Before Committee of Senate, Claims Lack of Navy's Cooperation Delayed the Termination of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If the United States had been prepared for war when war began, and the whole-hearted policy of cooperation with the Allies had been followed from the beginning, the shipping tonnage losses would have been enormously reduced, Rear Admiral W. S. Sims told the Senate investigating committee yesterday. He based this statement on figures showing that in April, 1917, the allied cause seemed doomed on account of the losses of tonnage. Imports had already been reduced 40 per cent from the pre-war figures, and could not be reduced further without starving the armies of the civil populations.

"With the adoption of the convoy system and the anti-submarine measures put into effect by the Allies with our assistance in 1917, the losses were gradually reduced until in October, 1918, they amounted to only 100,000 tons," he stated.

In beginning his testimony, Rear Admiral Sims put into the record the first two reports made by him to the Navy Department. In the first, he informed the department, the submarine issue was very much more serious than people in America realized. The enemy morale was not broken, and the submarines were being rapidly constructed, and were extending their operations.

### Shipping Losses Cited

"Supplies and communications of forces on all fronts, including the Russian, are threatened, and control of the sea imperiled," he declared. "The amount of British, neutral and allied shipping lost in February was 536,000 tons; in March, 571,000 tons, and in the first 10 days of April, 205,000 tons."

"The issue is and must inevitably be decided at the focus of all lines of communication in the eastern Atlantic, therefore I very urgently recommend the following immediate naval cooperation:

"Maximum number of destroyers to be sent, accompanied by small anti-submarine craft, former to patrol designated high sea area westward of Ireland, based on Queenstown, with an advance base at Bantry Bay; latter to be an in-shore patrol force. Destroyers, small craft, should be of light draft with as high speed as possible, but low speed also use fuel. Also repair ships and staff for base. Oil and docks available, but advise sending continuous supply of fuel. German main fleet must be contained, demanding maximum conservation of the British main fleet. South of Scotland no base is so far available for this force."

In the second report, Rear Admiral Sims described his cordial reception by the British Admiralty and the conferences held with the various officials. He then described the situation in part as follows:

"Since the last declaration of the enemy government, the submarine campaign against merchant shipping of all nations has resolved itself into the real issue of the war, and, stated briefly, the allied governments have not been able to, and are not now, effectively meeting the situation presented."

### British Sea Force Limited

The lack of ships was revealed by Rear Admiral Sims in the following part of his report: "Considerable criticism has been, and still is, concentrated upon the

Admiralty for not taking more effective steps and for failing to produce more substantial and visible results. One of the principal demands is for convoys of merchant shipping, and more definite and real protection within the war zone."

"The answer, which manifestly is not publicly known, is simply that the necessary vessels are not available, and further that those which are available are suffering from the effects of three years of arduous service."

"I am now consulting with the director of shipping as to the practicability and advisability of attempting some approach to such a plan in case the United States is able to put in operation sufficient tonnage to warrant it."

"After trying various methods of controlling shipping, the Admiralty now believes the best policy to be one of dispersion."

Taking up the navy's failure to realize the situation, and tardiness in taking its share of the work of combating the submarine activities, Rear Admiral Sims said the failure of the Navy Department to enter the war immediately and wholeheartedly cost the allied cause as a whole 2,500,000 tons of shipping sunk unnecessarily.

"The loss of this shipping can also be translated into a definite prolongation of the war and unnecessary sacrifice of blood and treasure in achieving the victory. As General Pershing clearly shows in his report to the Secretary of War, the primary consideration limiting the number of American troops that could be sent to France was that of tonnage. The tonnage losses of 1917 made it impossible at the time to transport any considerable American army and, at the same time, continue the absolutely essential military supplies and food for the civil populations of the allied countries. It therefore became necessary to limit the number of American troops that could be sent abroad during the first year to an average of approximately 25,000 men per month. If the additional 1,500,000 tons sunk unnecessarily in 1917 had been saved by the prompt cooperation of our navy, the number of American soldiers sent to France could have been doubled or tripled. If the tonnage had been available and the additional American troops had been sent to France, and the new drafts called more promptly in this country, America could have had 1,000,000 men in France by March, 1918, instead of 300,000."

"The loss, unnecessary for the 2,500,000 tons of shipping, therefore, in all probability postponed the end of the war at least four months. The average loss of life per day to the Allies was 3000 men. This prolonga-

tion of the war, therefore, cost 500,000 lives similarly and as the war cost the Allies \$100,000,000 a day on the average, this prolongation resulted in the unnecessary expenditure of \$15,000,000,000, of which at least one-third was expended by the United States directly or loaned to the Allies."

The witness explained in detail his efforts to have forces sent abroad to assist in the British policy of concentration. The Navy Department gave little consideration to his recommendations. He tried to get the American Ambassador in London to impress the government with the importance of sending over every destroyer and all of other craft that could be used in anti-submarine warfare.

Finally, a month after the United States declared war, a message received from the Navy Department announced that 36 destroyers would be sent. Rear Admiral Sims, however, found the dispatch very indefinite and unsatisfactory.

"I was receiving most of my information with regard to the American naval officers, accidentally through information seen in the Admiralty or related to me by visiting armed guard officers," he asserted.

## BISHOP'S PLEA FOR BRITISH PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Bishop of London, addressing a temperance meeting in Southwark Cathedral, said he was not at that moment advocating prohibition for the United Kingdom, but he could not help looking with somewhat envious eyes upon the present condition of things in America, where prohibition had wrought such a marvelous change.

To those in England, he said, who had to bear the burden of a great national debt, it did seem almost like a dream to hear that America had saved \$100,000,000 by prohibition. In view of present public opinion, it would be a mistake, in his opinion, at this moment to aim at a similar measure in England, but at least they could aim high.

"Just think what London would be," added the Bishop, "if we could get control of the drink traffic. If we could make drunken homes sober, it would have an enormous effect upon the moral question, because more than half the immorality existing in the metropolis today is due to intemperance."

The Bishop said he was introducing shortly, in the House of Lords, a new Criminal Law Amendment Act, which would further safeguard young women and girls.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### More Money Entering Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DETROIT, Michigan—More money is being taken home for the support of the family since prohibition went into effect, according to the Detroit News, which says that there were only seven neglect cases in the Juvenile Court in February, the lowest number in the history of the court. There used to be an average of about 50 cases monthly. "Shortly after prohibition came into effect in Michigan," says Judge Henry S. Hulbert of the Juvenile Court, "a decided decline was noted in the number of neglect cases handled by this court. The number increased last spring, when quantities of liquor were being smuggled into the State from Ohio. Since October the decrease has been so steady that at the present time the neglect department is threatened with a vacation."

### Dry Law Saves \$50,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Prohibition has closed the county jail at Independence, Missouri, and all persons employed there have been dismissed. An annual saving of at least \$50,000 a year is involved. The records show that this institution had been in existence since about 1826. Action was taken upon order of Judge Ralph S. Latashaw of the criminal court. This jail had been used chiefly for the imprisonment of persons convicted of petty criminal offenses which are said to have almost disappeared since the advent of dry conditions. The small number of inmates can be easily taken care of in other institutions.

### Taxicab Business Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Prohibition is evidently an important factor in the constantly increasing use of taxicabs and is not "ruining the business" as the liquor interests predicted before the advent of dry conditions. An official of one of the largest taxicab companies says there was an immediate increase in the demand for taxicabs when war-time prohibition went into effect, the orders of the company in July, 1919, being 3000 more than those of the previous month. Double the number of taxicabs were in service during January, 1920, than in January, 1919.

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## MR. HOOVER WILL NOT SEEK OFFICE

But He Says, in Letter on the Presidency, a Citizen "Should Always Be Ready for Service When Really Called Upon"

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover, in a letter received on Tuesday night by Ralph Arnold of Los Angeles, New York representative of the "Make Hoover President Club" of California, declared he was not seeking public office, that his "ambition is to remain a common citizen," but that he believed he, "like every other citizen, should always be ready for service when really called upon."

Mr. Hoover's letter followed the action of a group of prominent Californians residing in this city in appointing a committee to go to Washington to ask Mr. Hoover to make known his position. The committee included Mark Requa, oil administrator during the war.

Asserting that while "such proposals are indeed a great honor, I feel that I cannot alter the attitude that I have consistently preserved," Mr. Hoover's letter continued:

"First, I am an independent progressive in the issues before us today. I think that at this time the issues before the country transcend partisanship. It is well known that I was a progressive Republican before the war, and I think rightly, a non-partisan during my war service.

### New Issues Before the People

"The issues confronting us are new and the alignment upon them has not yet been made by the great parties. I still object as much to the reactionary group in the Republican Party as I do to the radical group in the Democratic Party.

"Second, I am not seeking public office, and consulting my own personal inclinations, I do not want public office. I cannot prevent any citizen or group of citizens from agitating that I should take public office, but I cannot consciously participate in any organization to that end.

"I belong to a group which thinks that the American people should select their own officials at their own initiative and volition and that resents the manufacture of officials by machine methods. I feel sure that if I entered the race for nomination to the presidency, and undertook to solicit and spend the cost of propaganda and organization, this would be in itself a negation of the right American instinct, because of the obligations that it all implies. I thoroughly believe that I, like any other citizen, should always be ready for service when really called upon, but to go out and try to persuade the public to call me is opposed to my every instinct.

### Public Interest Put First

"Third, I hope to have the affection of my countrymen, but my ambition is to remain a common citizen, ready to engage in team play with any organization and leadership that has for its objective the consummation and maintenance of great issues in the forms that I believe are to the public interest and benefit. I, of course, believe in party organization, but it must be for the promotion of issues, not of men. I am not a straddler of any issue, I spend most of my time agitating for issues that I believe in. It is the privilege of all of us to hold our own views, and it is our duty to express them when called upon to do so. But no man can be so arrogant as to assume that he can dictate the issues to the American people or to the great parties they support.

"Fourth, you and your friends have urged that I should undertake to organize propaganda for myself as representing issues, by entering into competition for nomination by a great party. Aside from the reasons mentioned above, this implies entry upon a road of self-seeking, whereas my view is that I should agitate for the issues, not for myself. You rightly say that joining sheer organization without issues is simply office-hunting without regard to public services.

## ANTI-DRUG MEASURE URGED AT HEARING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The fallacy of the belief in drugs as a healing agency received considerable emphasis yesterday at a hearing at the State House on a bill providing for the further restriction of the sale of substances derived from coal tar for medicinal purposes. The findings of physicians in various schools of medicine which were included in the evidence presented in favor of the bill were against the indiscriminate use of these drugs.

Although the proposed measure would not prohibit the sale of drugs as medicine, its introduction is taken as an indication of a growing popular opposition to the use of drugs in this way, and it is believed that should the bill pass, it would be a long stride toward the final elimination of drugs from the medical field.

A physician who served with some 100 others of his profession at a base hospital during the war, declared in the course of the hearing that after employing coal tar drugs at the beginning of their activities, they had all become convinced that these drugs were harmful rather than beneficial.

A professor in one of the medical colleges of Boston told those petitioning for the bill that the purpose of the bill was undeniably right. A member of the State Board of Health admitted that there should be more restriction in the sale of coal tar products. A Boston physician of the homeopathic school gave it as his opinion that in the recent influenza epidemics, so-called, the coal tar drug used as a remedy caused more fatalities than did the influenza itself. Another state medical official said that the case presented by the advocates of the bill was one of the best ever placed before the legislative committee on public health, and that the sale of the drugs should be restricted.

The bill was petitioned for by Dr. Francis A. Cave, who represented the Massachusetts Osteopathic Association, as well as by many citizens who have been studying the subject. The only opponents were representatives of drug manufacturers, who said that the bill would injure the drug business and it would deny the public its right to buy what it wished to buy.

### RAILWAY'S HEAVY EXPENSES

NEW YORK, New York—Snow last month cost the New York Railways Company, which operates a large part of Manhattan's surface lines, between \$800,000 and \$900,000 in loss of revenue and expenses of clearing the tracks, Henry L. Stimson, counsel for the company, testified yesterday before the Board of Estimate. The company is asking for permission to charge a higher fare.

## CHARGE OF MEDICAL AUTOCRACY LAID

Complaint Is Filed in Alabama Court Contending That the Officers of the State Association Are Not Public Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Contending that the officers of the Alabama Medical Association, which organization is by statute constituted the Alabama State Board of Health, are not public officials, but are, in fact, simply the agents of a private corporation, a bill of complaint against the association has been filed in the equity division of the Montgomery Circuit Court by Dr. T. D. Parke of Birmingham, and certain other allopathic physicians who are members of the association. In carrying the fight against the alleged medical autocracy of Alabama into the state courts, the complainants ask that the state treasurer be restrained from paying out any funds under certain appropriations made by the 1919 session of the Alabama Legislature; that the state health officer, Dr. S. W. Welch, be enjoined from making requisitions for such funds, and that the association be enjoined, further, from receiving and paying them out.

Legal action is the aftermath of an attack on the Alabama Medical Association, launched at its annual session in Mobile in April, 1919, and carried into the state Legislature last summer, the protagonists asserting their objective to be to remove the state system of public health control from the dominating influence of the association. The latter is controlled by physicians of the allopathic school of medicine.

### Appropriation Increased

Though state-wide approval was given a plan to make the state Board of Health directly responsible to the people of the State, the association was victor in the legislative fight, which culminated in an extension of its powers and increased appropriations of public funds for its activities. Against an annual appropriation of \$25,000, the Legislature granted the state Board of Health \$90,000, for the fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1920, and \$150,000 annually thereafter.

The bill of complaint filed in the Montgomery Circuit Court alleges that the Legislature provided that the money thus appropriated should be expended for certain purposes. It declares, however, that there is no limitation on the power of the medical association to apportion and distribute the appropriations as it may

see fit. It claims that the association was originally created by a special act of the Legislature; that it was given the right to alter or amend or extend its charter at will; that under its constitution the association is composed of the following:

Members: All members of a county medical society holding a charter from the association are members of the association. As such they are entitled to seats at meetings of the association, but not to vote or hold office therein.

### Number of Delegates

Delegates: Each county medical society is entitled to as many delegates in the association as the county has representatives in the lower house of the Legislature. Such delegates may be elected by the society or appointed by the president thereof. They may serve on committees of the association, excepting nominating committees, but are not entitled to hold office.

Counselors: These are elected from among the members of the county medical societies, who have been such for five consecutive years, after being placed in nomination by the nominating committee. The counselors have the right to vote on all questions and are alone eligible for office in the association. The number of active counselors is limited to 100. All officers of the association, including the state health officer, must be counselors.

It is further provided that members, delegates, counselors, and officers are limited to those holding membership in a county medical association to which a charter has been issued by the association. Before such charter is granted to any county medical society it is required that the society shall be organized under a constitution and by-laws approved by the association.

### Basic of Membership

The complaint further declares, "It is uniformly the case that under such constitution and by-laws the membership in the county society is not granted as a matter of right to all physicians or surgeons who are qualified to practice their profession, but all applications are subject to a secret ballot, in which three 'black balls,' or adverse votes, are sufficient to bar applicant from membership. It is not infrequently the case that reputable physicians and surgeons, duly qualified to practice, and of good moral character, have been deprived of membership in their society, and, therefore, in the medical association of Alabama, merely through the prejudice or ill-will of other physicians or surgeons."

### PEACE-TIME ARMY OF 306,820

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An authorized peace-time army of 289,000 enlisted men and 17,820 officers was approved yesterday by the House, which by a vote of 79 to 25 refused to amend the army reorganization bill so as to fix the maximum strength at 226,000 men and 14,200 officers.

## WET CANDIDATES TO BE CONTESTED

Anti-Saloon League to Fight Nomination or Election of Presidential Candidates Who Are Against Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—No wet candidate can now be elected President of the United States, according to the Anti-Saloon League of America, which has headquarters at Westerville, Ohio. It is explained that this declaration is both the expression of the league's purpose to fight any wet candidates who may develop, and a statement of belief on the part of the league that the people will not stand for a presidential aspirant who is not 100 per cent dry.

This declaration is made both as a statement of the league's political plans and purposes and as an answer of the organization to the reports that Governor Edwards of New Jersey and Governor Smith of New York are being groomed for candidacies.

The league announces that it will fight the nomination, both in Chicago and San Francisco, of any candidate who is not four square for prohibition enforcement. There will be no fight after the nominations are made, per se, the election of a candidate who is, to the satisfaction of the league, but should one of the candidates be wet and the other dry, then the wet may expect confidently that the whole influence and power of the league will be used to defeat him. The dry may count among his assets that same strength and influence.

The league points out that the President of the United States is the chief law enforcement officer in the Nation, and as such is expected to stand for

rigid enforcement. A wishy-washy man, or one not in sympathy with prohibition, the league says, would have a bad influence on enforcement. So, too, the league will insist that the vice-presidential nominees shall be men like-minded with the drys on the question of enforcement. For, as is pointed out, he may himself become President. Furthermore, the Vice-President, being president of the Senate, has some influence on legislation. The drys point out that it is possible for a wet Congress to change the Volstead act so as to permit sales of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, which is the present limit.

Accordingly, they will watch every congressional nomination and election and the choice of every senator from every state. They believe prohibition has come to stay and that the wets will not even attempt, directly, to overthrow it, seeing that to be an impossibility.

However, what they are watching for is that some measure making light wines and beers legal may be put through if the friends of light wines and beers happen to get a majority in the houses of Congress.

Every state league superintendent will be expected to keep his eyes open on favorite sons and their records, and to see that congressional nominees pass muster.

If necessary the strength of the national organization may at any time be thrown into a congressional district or a state to prevent, if possible, the election of a candidate who is, to the drys, persona non grata.

### ROOSEVELT RESERVOIR FULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PHOENIX, Arizona—The great Roosevelt reservoir, which supplies the Salt River valley, is overflowing its spillways, after storage of 1,400,000 acre feet of water, enough to assure against drought for three years to come.

## DEMANDS OF RAILWAY MEN CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"We are starting on a first experiment with a new plan," said Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, yesterday, to representatives of the railroad management and railroad labor organizations, in opening a conference on demands made by the latter. "It is to the interest of both carriers and the employees to make the experiment successful. I very earnestly hope that every possible effort will be made to reach a fair and just conclusion." Mr. Hines said he took it for granted the expense of the conference would be met by the interested parties, since the government had no funds for the purposes. The wage questions involved, he said, were of great scope and magnitude.

## COMMITTEE OPPOSES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

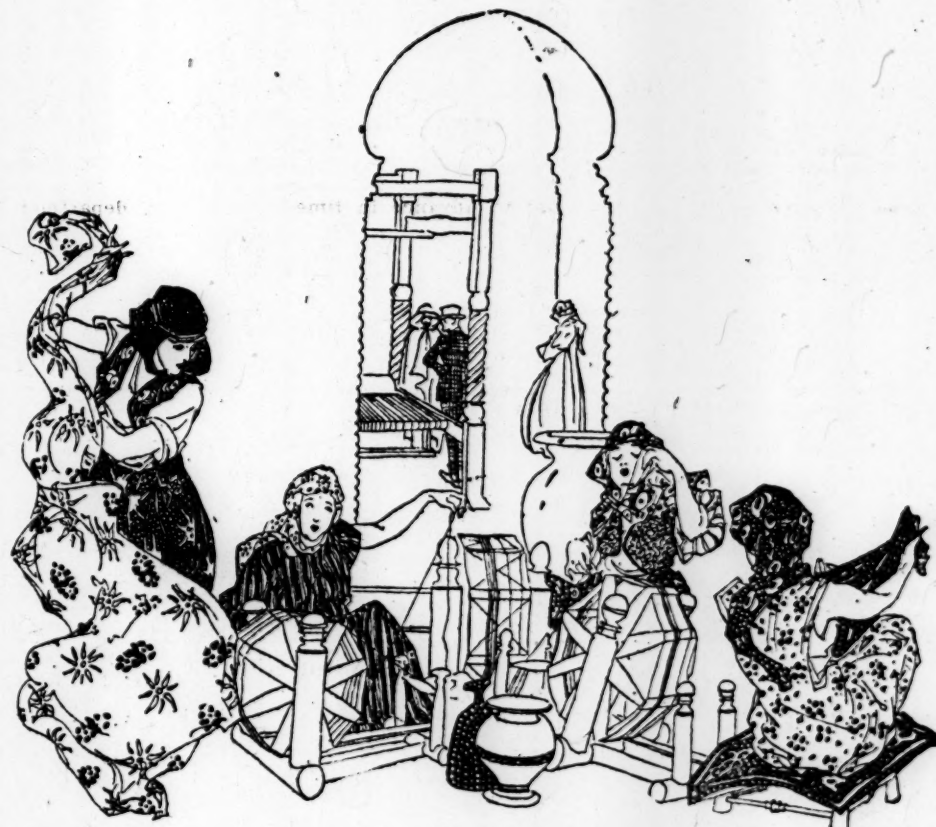
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Abolishment of capital punishment was reported on favorably by the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, this being the first time in the history of the State that a legislative committee has so reported on such a bill. The bill provides that any person found guilty of capital crime shall be punished by life imprisonment. The extreme penalty, however, shall still be legal if the crime is committed by a person serving a life term for a similar crime.

It is also provided in the measure that no person serving a life sentence can be pardoned unless he has served at least 50 per cent of his life expectancy, as determined by standard life insurance tables.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO



## Fabric Occasion Spring 1920

The first of those events which usher in a new fashion season—the Fabric Occasion of 1920—has its beginning today. With it the material phase of mode is given complete and authoritative expression. Here in presentation are all the new weaves in silk, in wool, in cotton, as well as the newly created in laces and other decorative dress fabrics. They come from the looms of many lands and from the weavers of our own land in their finest versions.

Silks for the interpretation of every phase of fashion accord widest latitude for selection. Originations new to the season—Thialdu, Klimax satin, Rayette—share favor with the fashion accepted weaves, Fan-Ta-Si, Kumsi-Kumsa, Dew-Kist, crepe de Chine, satins, taffetas, the new iridescent foulards and Georgette crepes.

In wools the twilled fabrics and the softer velours materials are noted, the tricotine, twill de laine, Velonde. Both are given equal favor. And a glimpse of summer comes with the display of cottons colorful, lovely. Here are Swisses from St. Gall, voiles from France and England—Irish linens and Scotch gingham fine as only those fabrics can be, and charming materials made in our own land.

Laces and embroideries to which fashion gives special prominence this season form an interesting division in this Fabric Occasion of Spring 1920.

Second Floor, North

## THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann  
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, CHICAGO

### Suits Presaging Spring

The trim blue suit of tricotine—ever correct and immeasurably useful—is the keynote of the spring wardrobe; the center around which all the other items are grouped. It confers upon its wearer that self-possession which arises from the consciousness of smart, exquisite grooming.

Spring is the great suit season. Purchase yours early and derive a prolonged satisfaction from its wearing.

Two of the typical models appearing below feature medium length coats, with beautiful silk embroidery, superbly finished—priced at \$85 and \$115.

The Eton effect is elaborately embroidered—has a dainty silk vestee, and introduces a charming idea in its tucked skirt and deep girdle—at \$225.

Third Floor

Coats—clever and correct—you'll find choosing easy.



Dresses, too, are here in charming array, priced low.

## Doren Miller & Co THE BIG UP TOWN STORE

FASHION'S NEWEST CREATIONS  
Spring Fashions with European style tendencies in fabrics of splendid qualities.  
SUITS, DRESSES, FROCKS AND WRAPS

**Foster Shoes**  
for Women and Children

There is a distinctive Foster Shoe for every occasion

**Service**  
The Foster service in correct fitting is rendered by experienced men in a shop which caters exclusively to women. Conservative prices prevail.

Foster Oxfords \$12.50 to \$18  
Foster Shoes for growing girls sizes 2 1/2 to 8—\$6.50 to \$12.50

**F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY**  
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE  
CHICAGO

A good Spring Overcoat is about as attractive a garment as a man can put on.

There are a lot of new ones this Spring, as usual.

We meet any good taste here, as everybody knows.

Spring Suits, as well.

**Capper Kapper**

CHICAGO  
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MILWAUKEE  
MINNEAPOLIS

TWO CHICAGO STORES  
Michigan Avenue at Monroe Street  
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Clothing is sold at the Michigan Ave. Store Only

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**HAT HENOWETH SHOP**  
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## SHOES REPAIRED

while you wait  
OR  
leave them here  
OR  
mail them to us  
OR  
phone—we'll call.

This shop is also at the service of the O-G charge patrons—use your account here for your shoe repairs.

Expert work and moderate prices

## O-G Shoe Repair Shop

Bank Floor  
115 South Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO  
Harrison 9400

Any O'Connor & Goldberg shoe store accepts shoes for repair in the O-G Shoe Repair shop.







AMERICAN SUGAR  
ANNUAL REPORT

Large Increase in Profits for 1919, According to Company's Statement—Sixteen Per Cent Consumption Gain

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the American Sugar Refining Company for 1919 is issued. It shows \$13.53 a share earned on the common stock, compared with \$11.74 in 1918 and \$11.25 in 1917. The income account compares:

	1919	1918
Profits from ops.	\$10,283,082	\$6,661,684
Int on inv. etc.	652,441	687,845
Int on inv. etc.	4,314,095	5,202,683
Net profit	15,250,619	12,552,212
Dividends	15,250,619	12,552,212

The balance sheet as of December 31 compares:

	1919	1918
Assets		
Current assets	\$45,882,454	\$45,716,455
Investments	22,530,445	30,161,130
Imp of pils	7,497,515	7,312,469
Am added to inv.	1,785,705	1,121,900
Trade mark adv.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Goodwill	6,000,000	6,000,000
Accs and bills rec.	6,981,400	6,888,101
Prep assets	507,580	1,257,082
Accs inv.	1,042,002	982,739
Loans	5,581,069	2,132,842
Cash	23,161,379	23,668,102
Mids and sup.	15,033,491	13,199,708
Inv inv.	9,500,000	9,500,000
Total	\$147,427,896	\$142,185,157

	1919	1918
Liabilities		
Com stock	45,000,000	45,000,000
Pfd stock	45,000,000	45,000,000
Accs, lvs & loans pay.	8,973,260	9,330,880
Dividends payable	1,935,978	1,935,978
Sundry reserves		
For insurance	9,500,000	9,500,000
For pension fund	2,000,000	1,750,000
For imp of pils	7,367,515	4,367,515
For advertising	2,500,000	2,500,000
For contng	1,398,995	1,116,960
For empl ins	600,000	300,000
Surplus	23,162,138	21,383,423
Total	\$147,427,896	\$142,185,157

Earl D. Babst, president, says in part:

Government Control

Governmental control of the industry through contracts between the refiners and the United States Food Administrator and the United States Sugar Equalization Board continued throughout the year. While at the moment of writing this report refiners—in reliance upon the public announcements appearing in the press of the government's purposes—are purchasing their raw sugar supplies in the manner customary in normal times, yet the legal power of control over the situation continues in the hands of the President of the United States under a special act of Congress.

The international relationship, however, established in August, 1917, between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Canada as a buyer on the one side, and the Republic of Cuba as a seller on the other, lapsed as of December 31, 1919. British buying in the world market is still largely centralized in the royal commission on the sugar supply, while governmental control in various forms continues throughout the Continent.

The outstanding feature of the year was an increase of over 16 per cent in the consumption of sugar in the United States. A total consumption of over 4,000,000 tons was reached for the first time.

Effect of War on Production

Prior to the European War there was produced in continental Europe almost half of the world's sugar. The battle lines inclosed about a third of the normal supply of the world. Consequently each of the remaining thirds became a half of the supply available to the rest of the world. One of those halves is scattered over the globe, with portions under the control of Great Britain, France, and Holland. The other half is that of the United States and of Cuba, and this field has been the only one reasonably available to the allied countries. Consequently Great Britain, France, Italy and other European countries immediately on the outbreak of the war entered the United States and Cuban markets. Naturally, prices have risen under this forced draft, and have stimulated a further increased production in the United States field.

The effect of the war on the European sugar industry is not yet fully determined. That there has been a serious reduction in the production in European countries is easily understood when one reflects that the German Army in its drive through Belgium, France, and Poland overran the principal beet-producing areas of those countries. The full extent of this damage is still problematical, for the loss may be even more on the agricultural side than on the manufacturing side.

Effects of War

We do know, however, that four of Belgium's 69 factories were destroyed and others dismantled, that in Poland 21 out of a total of 53 were either destroyed or so badly damaged that their reconstruction will require considerable time, and that in France, out of a total of 206 factories in operation in the last pre-war year, only 57 were operated in 1919. The Russian industry at present shares the general industrial demoralization of that country. The great sugar industry formerly within the Central Powers has produced barely enough for the needs of their own people, and since the armistice has produced no exportable margin.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in January was 43,428 fine ounces, valued at \$211,551.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	137 1/2	141 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2
Am Inter Corp	98	98 1/2	98	98
Am Loco	98	101	98	100 1/2
Am Smelters	63 1/2	67 1/2	63 1/2	67 1/2
Am Sugar	120	123 1/2	120	122 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	125	128 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2
Anacosta	57 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2
Atchafalaya	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
At Gulf & W. L.	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Bald Loco	117	121 1/2	117	119 1/2
B & Ohio	36 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel B	89 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2
Can Pacific	125 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Chandler	125 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Cen Leather	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
C M & St P	40	41	40	40
C R I & Pac	38 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
China	34	35 1/2	34	35 1/2
Corn Prod	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Cruicible Steel	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	45	46	45	45 1/2
do pfd	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
End John	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Gen Motors	310 1/2	317 1/2	310 1/2	314 1/2
Gen Mot new	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Goodrich	70 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	73 1/2
Inspiration	53 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Int Paper	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2
Int Paper pfd	92 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2
Marine	24 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2
Marine pfd	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Mex Petro	185	189 1/2	184 1/2	187 1/2
Midvale	44	45 1/2	44	45 1/2
N Y Central	29 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
N Y N H & H	75 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
N Pac	80 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2
Pan Am	87 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2
Pan Am pfd	87 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	59 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Reading	80 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2
Rep & E	92 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2
Royal Dutch N Y	99 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
Shoebaker	92 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2
Texaco	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Trans & Pacific	37	38 1/2	37	38 1/2
Transcontinental	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Union Pac	123 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
U S Rubber	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel	88 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
U S Realty	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Utah Copper	73	76 1/2	73 1/2	75 1/2
Wells Fargo	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Willys-Overland	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Worthington	77	79 1/2	77	79 1/2
Total shares	1,488,700			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
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Lib 37 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 38 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 39 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 40 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 41 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 42 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
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Lib 81 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 82 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
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Lib 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 99 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 100 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

m Bosch	1116	1	
Wood.com	1285 1/2	1 1/2	
	206		
Arizona Com	123 1/2	3/4	
Porton Fish	103 1/2 b		
oston Elev	66	2 1/2	
oston & Me	39 1/2		
al & Sup	87 1/2	1 1/4	
al & Arizona	64 1/4	2 1/4	
al & Hecla	360	20	
pper Range	4		
avis-Daly	10 1/2		
ast Butte	6 1/2	1 1/2	
estern Mass	68		
airbanks	20		
arby	238	1	
erton-Pew	26 1/2		
ray & Davis	35 1/4		
ee-Crean	33		
ee-Creek com	43 1/2	2 1/4	
oyale	32 1/4	1	
es Copper	32 1/2		
ss Elee p'd	12		
ss Gas	72		
ay-Old Colony	84	3/4	
ami	22 1/2 b		
ody	65		
illiams	45	3	
Y. N. H. & H.	36		
uth Butte	16 1/2	3/4	
l Dominion	34	3	
ecola	50	4	
h & El	41		
nd Creek	19 1/4	2 1/4	
nta Alegre	81 1/4	3/4	
nt & Van Der	48		
ewart	44		
ift & Co	22 1/4	1 1/2	
ited Fruit	198		
ited Shoe	45	2	
S Smelting	67 1/2	5 1/2	



## THEATERS

## The Phoenix—London

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The reception of the inaugural effort of the newly constituted Phoenix Society for the revival of Elizabethan and Restoration plays had been such a contradictory one that, in view of their coming production of Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode," I thought it would be interesting to gain at first hand what the promoters of the society themselves think of its prospects.

The Phoenix, it will be remembered, is an offshoot of the Stage Society. In the early days of the war that society made the innovation of producing some Restoration comedies. Certain of the members were pleased by the novelty; not so others. It was decided that the Restoration enthusiasts would be given a freer hand if they were encouraged to form a separate organization which might still be worked under the wing of the parent body. The offices of the two societies remain the same, and accordingly it was to the well-known premises of the Stage Society in Southampton Street, just off the Strand, that I made my way for the interview.

I was lucky enough to find there Mr. Allan Wade, the treasurer of the Phoenix, and Mr. Norman Wilkinson, the scenic artist, with his hands still wet from the paint with which he had been putting the finishing touch to the scenery at a studio near by. The "Marriage à la Mode" was billed for the ensuing Sunday evening. This was Wednesday, and one was lucky to find these two gentlemen with exactly five minutes and no more in which to talk of their projects.

"On the whole, were you pleased with the reception of 'The Duchess of Malfi'?" I asked. There was no doubt about the answer. They had not expected unanimous approval. Those people who are always determined to find something to laugh at in everything, could no doubt find occasion to enjoy themselves at the expense of the certain scenes and passages in Webster's masterpiece. But if they had not been brought to believe that all that Shakespeare did is inspired, such people might well find something funny in certain scenes of "Hamlet" or "King Lear." Much more so, then, in plays by Marlowe or Massinger.

What did surprise Mr. Wilkinson was that such a critic as William Archer should have held opposition. For Mr. Archer is a first-rate scholar, and from him above all people one would have expected sympathy with an enterprise which, to say the least for it, is full of academic interest.

I suggested, and I believe rightly, that Mr. Archer did not object so much to the revival in itself as to the claim that these plays represent a higher degree of merit and cultural value than that with which, in his opinion, they can be fairly credited.

What is a fact, however—and one that Mr. Archer seems to have overlooked—is that at their worst, these plays stand for what is most English in the whole of our history between the passing of Shakespeare and the period of Goldsmith and Sheridan. They are the work of a very vital and prolific period in our theatrical life. If the times which made them were rude, and if they display all that rudeness, they also display the vitality and robust energy of a great age. And they contain poetical elements which, since Shakespeare himself, have never been approached by English playwrights.

I asked Mr. Wade if he found the plays more difficult to rehearse than modern plays or plays like Shakespeare's where the traditions of production were tolerably familiar.

"In a sense, yes," he answered. "We have to create our own convention. There is no tradition to guide us as in the plays of Shakespeare—though, remember, even there the tradition we have now in England goes back no further than the Garrick days. If we attempted to return to the mode of production current in Shakespeare's own day, we should be very much at sea. And just that is very much what we have to do in the case of Dryden or Heywood."

"You are the sole producer, Mr. Wade?"

"If you like to put it so. But it is largely a matter of consultation. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Montague Summers are active with help and service; and then you must remember that we work with a company of picked actors and actresses, all inspired by the love of the work for its own sake, and eager to pick up the idea, as Miss Daisy Ashford would say. That's what makes rehearsal easy. And we haven't preconceived opinions to get over, or tricks of a bad tradition that have to be abandoned. Consequently, although there is so much that is quite new to learn and to absorb, we find the normal three weeks' rehearsal inadequate for our purpose."

Mr. Wilkinson, who was chief scenic artist for Granville Barker when he was in management before the war, has designed a studio for the Phoenix productions, which, with very little alteration, can be used for any play. There is one big "set"; and for special scenes a "traverse" or inner scene is brought in by the simple device of drawing a curtain at the back of the stage. A small inner stage is then disclosed, such as was customary on the Elizabethan stage, and as has now been revived in many of the Little Theater stages in America and elsewhere.

A different color scheme can be easily adopted as may be most suitable for each individual play. But the general construction of the scene remains the same. The conventions adopted in the setting are thus very largely those of the period at which the plays were first performed. The curtain does not fall until the end of the play; the intervals between the acts being indicated by a clear and silent stage.

The number of plays which could profitably be undertaken in this way

is, of course, limited; and one is hopeful that, when the best of the plays have been performed, the society will not rake about among the less notable ones in a spirit of mere antiquarianism. Such, in fact, was never their intention, and there are many people in London who would be glad to see the plays of Shakespeare himself undertaken in the same manner and with the same inspiration. The talent and the enterprise are not lacking. It remains for the public to support the venture so that it may come to complete fruition.

## MUSIC

## Revival of "H. M. S. Pinafore"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Last, but emphatically not least, in the productions of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Prince's Theater, has come "H. M. S. Pinafore," and the same scenes of enthusiasm marked its revival on January 20 which have distinguished all the others in this series. Indeed, except that the enthusiasm has been at full tide all along, one would say that "Pinafore" represented the climax.

A crammed house; an audience that started in a mood of jolly contentment even before a note of the curtain-raiser, "Trial by Jury," had sounded; a brilliant performance of that little piece which kept every eye laughing and how funny Leo Sheffield and Sydney Granville are as the Learned Judge and the Usher; then the discovery by the audience, on the lights temporarily going up, that Lord Fisher—fancy a real former First Lord of the Admiralty at "Pinafore"—had slipped into a box by the stage; this discovery followed by much friendly cheering and shouting, and, low be it spoken, cries from the gallery of "Jacky!" "Jacky!" With such a prelude the moment when the curtain rolled up, disclosing the quarterdeck of H. M. S. Pinafore off Portsmouth, with the chorus of sailors busy furling up the ship for the expected visit of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., First Lord of the Admiralty to the very end when the curtain came down upon the same scene with all the exciting knots of the plot happily solved and the lovers betrothed, everything was frankly delightful.

## Minor Mishaps

To be sure, there were one or two minor mishaps, as when Bertha Lewis, as Little Buttercup, found the most effective exit blocked to such a narrow aperture with a side scene that only by charging it full tilt could she get through; and there were times when Leo Sheffield, as Captain Corcoran, was not at one with the orchestra on the subject of rhythm—his ideas leaning more to rubato. But these hardly deserve mention, for they did not detract at all from the general excellence.

Perhaps "Pinafore" is not the best performance of the series, as "The Yeomen of the Guard" and "Princess Ida" surpassed it in finish, but it went with enormous élan. The playing of the orchestra sounded so light-hearted that one marveled if these could be Englishmen and not Viennese; and Geoffrey Toye, the conductor, carried them along through the rollicking sailor tunes, gracefully expressive airs, and dance measures with sparkling success. The chorus of sisters, cousins and aunts, garbed in costumes the colors of which were a real pleasure, and the sailors and marines, sang thoroughly well. During their months of work together they have improved steadily.

## Singing Thoroughly Artistic

The principal singers always were so satisfactory that there was little call for improvement, but they have put on an extra polish, and now approximate more closely the old "Savoyard" style. Their singing is thoroughly artistic, the clearness of their diction a thing which many grand opera stars might study with advantage; and the same thing applies to their acting. Bertha Lewis and Leo Sheffield in particular have made big reputations for themselves. The latter was a capital Captain Corcoran on this occasion. Elsie Griffin and Nellie Briercliffe as Josephine and Hebe were charming. James Hay sang really finely as Ralph Rackstraw, and Messrs. Hobbs, Granville, and Sinclair were most convincing sailor men.

But undoubtedly the honors of the evening belonged to Henry A. Lytton as Sir Joseph Porter. There is something in his art which seems to set him apart from all the younger men—a consummate finish, a bonhomie, an instant rapport with his audience which makes one think of those wonderful old actors whom Charles Lamb celebrated in his "Essays of Elia." It is enough for Lytton to walk on to the stage and smile—in a flash every one becomes his friend. As Lamb said: "We confess we love in comedy to see an audience naturalized behind the scenes—taken into the interest of the drama, welcomed as bystanders; and one feels certain he would have delighted in Lytton's performances."

Lytton as Sir Joseph

How enchantingly Lamb would have described all those little touches which distinguish Lytton as Sir Joseph—the delicious affectation of old-world aristocracy hinted at by his persistently addressing Captain Corcoran as "Captain Corcoran"; the comedy he crowds into the word "official"; the fine play he makes with his handkerchief; the naive glance by which he calls to the audience to share his satisfaction when he does something dexterous—all these points are as telling as his delivery of the famous song, "The Ruler of the Queen's Navvy." Encores came thick and fast, of course; the trio and dance in the second act between Josephine, Sir Joseph, and Captain Corcoran being repeated no less than four times.

Seeing "H. M. S. Pinafore" now, it is hard for us to understand how its success could ever have been in jeopardy when first produced in 1878.

But though it was received then with rapture, various difficulties marred its voyage until "a favoring gale from America, and a brisk little breeze from the Covent Garden promenade" sent the good ship rejoicing on her way.

## Resulting Success

This way led straight to a run of 700 consecutive nights in London, countless performances in the provinces, an immense vogue in America—and a failure in Berlin! By the light of the last few years, this becomes very understandable, for "Pinafore" laughs at officialdom from beginning to end. Britons like laughing at their institutions—Germans do not.

The present season of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals has nearly run its course, and after having been a notable feature in London for four months, must now vanish, the theater being leased for other purposes. But for this impossibility of housing, there seems no reason why the run should not continue indefinitely, as far as public support is concerned. Countless people have been turned away, and "House Full" has been the condition at every performance. In bidding farewell to the present season, one can but say to this brilliant company of players: "Will ye no come back again?"

## SHIPBUILDING POLICY OF CANADA DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Before a meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine, delivered an address on the development of Canada's mercantile marine, in the course of which he made a vigorous defense of the government's shipbuilding policy, dealing with the charge that had been made that Canada was paying far more per ton than she should have done. In the early part of his speech, in referring to the days of wooden ships, when Canada had what he described as "a rather respectable marine," Mr. Johnston said: "It reached its highest point in 1878, when it totaled a tonnage of about 1,300,000 tons. But the advent of steel ships pushed wooden ones into the background, and Canada's tonnage declined as follows: 1885, 1,200,000 tons; 1895, 825,000; 1905, 669,000.

"Following 1906 shipbuilding next took a new lease of life. A few steel ships commenced to be built, so that in 1915 Canada's shipping had risen to 929,000 tons. At the end of 1919, there was a further increase to about 1,200,000 tons, and it is hoped that in the present year Canadian shipbuilding will reach the highest point in its history."

The speaker proceeded to emphasize most strongly the value to a country of a mercantile marine, and instanced what Great Britain had been able to accomplish on that account. He attributed her influence in the world to that fact. He claimed that the mercantile marine was the greatest factor in bringing the world war to a successful issue, and he complimented Great Britain on her mighty organization in this respect.

## RETURNS OF SOLDIERS' BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the latest returns the Soldiers' Settlement Board is continuing its fine work in placing returned men on the land. Over 35,000 men have passed the qualifying tests, and loans to them have been approved by the board amounting to some \$57,000,000. Of the 35,000 men who have qualified over 12,000 are already established on farms of their own. The Province of Alberta came first with 4000 settlers, Saskatchewan being next with 3000 and British Columbia and Manitoba close to one another for third honors. Ontario has over 1100 settlers and Quebec some 360.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Who—may—You—be?" exclaimed the four in surprise

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### The Poplar Trees

The poplar trees against the sky. Stand stiffly up like brooms. I'd like to play the big white field Was split up into rooms.

I'd be a big man then, I guess. And cut a poplar down. With long, strong strokes I'd sweep the snow

Off from the hidden ground. One room to sweep would be the field That runs down to the brook. Another room the level place In mother's garden nook.

Perhaps when all the snow was swept From every snowy room. I'd find the spring had come again And made the flowers bloom.

### The Heath

The heath was the children's own special property. There may have been some other people who thought differently—the devoted pliers of the little golf ball, for instance.

The heath and everything in it was unassailably theirs. They alone interpreted the secrets of the fir trees, as they stood in lone clumps whispering, whispering, day in and day out. The little secret hiding places yielded their charms to them alone, as they crouched hiding in the undergrowth: delicious imaginary caves, castles, fortresses, houses, whatever the occasion might demand. And the occasions certainly demanded great things.

At times the swish, swish of the fir trees became transformed into the roar of the breakers against the beach. Then Tom, the boatman, and his passengers, Ann and Mary, would climb quickly into their boat—a wooden bench conveniently placed for the view—and row to some distant island, there to embark and search for hidden treasure, which surely must be stowed away somewhere, if only they could find it!

In winter time, when snow transformed the heath into a marvelous land of shining crystals, they would set forth, greatly muffled, seeking adventure: or to the exploration of either pole—their great dog, Nero, dragging the improvised sleigh, and giving a realistic touch to the expedition.

Then at all times there was the pond: Tom, the famous owner of a wondrous fleet, sent many cargoes across the world sailing on its shining surface. Or, in glorious summer time, it could be paddled in; indeed, incomes were sometimes earned rescuing balls for golfers, when the pond acted as an invisible magnet to unwary players! Was it not also the happy playground of tadpoles and other delightful

water sprites? Again in winter it provided sliding, or skating. To Tom, Ann, and Mary the joys of the heath could not be numbered: there were glorious games of scouting, creeping, tracking, hiding; camp fires could be made; picnics of all kinds.

The fir trees also had other assets. Tom, Ann, and Mary found they could climb them; it is true, somewhat slowly, but nevertheless it could be managed; so, secure from invasion, they built themselves a house in the fork, a queer house, maybe, needing some imagination for furniture, but a house for all that; or a shop; or a ship; or an island hut; or a mountain fortress, as occasion arose.

The quiet Mary found it a perfect corner for a book, while the more adventurous Ann climbed its topmost heights, and then slid down the branches. To Tom the top was the crow's nest of one of his ships, and he would cling to the mast, calling out ships as he sighted them while steaming up channel. Or at other times he was Columbus, sailing uncharted seas.

Then they took much pleasure in watching the birds, and listening to their merry songs. Truly the heath belonged to the children, theirs by undisputed right. They knew every stick and stone of it almost: ask them for any particular kind of stick for any special purpose, and they would take you to one direct. They knew all its intricate little paths, all its greatest treasures: where the gorse was most likely to burst forth into blossom soonest; later, where the finest bell heather was to be found; or where the daintiest birch trees were to be seen dancing in their gayest autumn frocks; where the choicest moss was hidden; whatever it was, the secrets were all theirs, for to Tom, Ann, and Mary the heath spelled home.

### The Bumble Bee

I heard a funny little noise. One lovely summer day: "Buzz-buzz," it whispered in my ear. And then it flew away.

And lit upon a yellow flower. And then upon a white. Then buzzed and buzzed and buzzed some more.

And then flew out of sight. It was a little bumble bee. I heard somebody say.

Who whispered to the pretty flowers. That lovely summer day.

### Pyramids of Egypt

The Egyptian pyramids number 75 in all, and some of them are entirely in ruins. The group of these structures which is most important contains the Great Pyramid, named also Cheops, after an Egyptian king. It is built of about 2,300,000 blocks of stone.

### The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

XVI

In Which Dan Joins the Very Biggest Circus

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"Never had Gray Ears taken such stupendous strides," said Diggeldy Dan, as he once more went on with his story. "So fast did he move that in less than a minute he had reached the edge of the light that spread like a fan round the tents. And then we plunged into the midst of it to find ourselves in the very backyard of the circus."

"Through the maze of red wagons the two of us went, past little white tents that shimmered with light, and next—in much slower and more methodical fashion—picked our way through the groups of playful, plumed ponies, each decked with trappings that shone like the stars. Past these went the both of us—past these and strange men and strange women, too, all dressed in gay costumes of almost every hue. But at sight of the latter, Gray Ears warned me to drop down on his back and hide quickly away in the long, winding vines. And when I had done so—without once being seen—he headed straight for the rear of the greatest of tents, from whence came the sound of the circus."

"How it fell on the air and fell on the ear—a mingling of music and the hum of the crowd, blended with hoofbeats and laughter! Now naught save a curtain divided us from the all of it, and this Gray Ears thrust back with a swing of his trunk. And then, in the space of much less than a wink, what wonders came into view!

"There were people to the left of us, people to the right of us, and still more across from us, all terraced in masses around a tent so tremendous that its far ends were lost in a shadowy haze. There were pretty ladies to the left of us, pretty ladies to the right of us, and a third just before us, all mounted on horses that ran round the rings. There was a ringmaster to the left of us, another to the right of us, and a third just before us, each arrayed in the latest of fashionable dress. And, high up above us, were splashes of red and dashes of blue that were reflected from the sides of the massive round poles that held the huge tent in its place. There was the sheen of the sawdust and the gray of the roof; the clusters of golden lights, that flooded the air and flooded the ground; and the clusters of silver lights over the rings at the ends that looked in the distance like bits of the moon.

"And into the midst of this hoopla and whirl; into the heart of the Very

Biggest Circus, stepped Gray Ears, with me hidden away on his back. So quickly, indeed, had he come through the doorway that those in the rings and those in the crowd knew naught of his presence until he had advanced well into the tent. And then he was discovered from all sides at once.

"Hey, lookit! Hey, lookit!" cried those to the left and those to the right. "Well, of all unheard-of things! The pretty ladies exclaimed as they brought their mounts to a halt.

"Now tell us at once," the three ringmasters demanded, each stamping his foot as if to resent it, "what's the meaning of this strange interruption?" "Yes, do so, right now!" every fair rider protested as she gave a toss of her head to prove that she meant it.

"But for answer great Gray Ears merely kept on his way down the track that circled the tent. Still onward he went around the most distant ring—one of those with the cluster of silvery lights that looked like bits of the moon. And trailing behind in most persistent fashion came the trio of ringmasters all talking at once and urging that Gray Ears begone to his station.

"Yet never a sound did the big fellow utter until he had reached the great ring in the center.

"Cling fast and be ready," then came his command as the end of his trunk brushed the vines near my ear. And kneeling and holding the placard on high he gravely bowed to the crowd and bowed to the riders and bowed to the ringmasters three.

"Found!" they all cried as they read the words I had written, "Found by Diggeldy Dan!"

"But who," puzzled all in the very next breath, "is this one called Diggeldy Dan?"

"And where may he be?" questioned the ringmasters three as they all cracked their whips for attention.

"Yes—

where—

is—

he?"

demanded four separate voices, each of the four of them supplying a word. While into the ring stepped the men who had spoken, all wearing black suits and high, silken hats and mustaches as dark as the tips of their boots.

"We," said the first.

"Will," added the second.

"Reward," spoke the third.

"Him," finished the fourth.

"And each drew a purse from his pocket.

"At the very same moment Gray Ears put down the card and, lifting both me and the vines from off of his back laid the queer-looking bundle at the feet of the four. No sooner had he done so when I thrust the branches aside, hopped to my toes and bowed

low to those at whose feet I'd been placed.

"Who—may—You—be?" exclaimed the four in surprise.

"Why, the one who found 'Gray Ears,' I cried in reply, 'none other than Diggeldy Dan!'

"Now at the sight of my face and my polka-dot suit and the sound of my ting-a-ling name, all the children immediately rose in their seats and began to shout and to sing:

"O Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan. O Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan: Do play some pranks for us, Diggeldy Dan!"

"But at this the four frowned and held up four separate hands, whereat the three ringmasters again cracked their whips and called for all to be silent. And then the four opened their purses.

"No! No! Not a penny!" cried I as I watched them, "for it's not that kind of a reward that I'd like best to request."

"Ah, ha!" said the first.

"O, ho!" winked the second.

"What then—" queried the third.

"Is your wish?" asked the last.

"Just to stay with you always," I answered the four of them, "to be one of your clowns, to cut pranks for the children, and sometimes see Gray Ears the Elephant."

"Granted most gladly," each and all of them cried, while the children added their welcome; "this very night you shall take your place with the rest, so make ready at once to join with them."

"I answered this speech with another low bow and then skipped to where Gray Ears was standing. At a nod of his head I mounted his foot and held fast to his knee while, amid shouts of delight from the children, the big fellow set off in very grand style toward his home in the menagerie tent.

"Gray Ears," I questioned, as we came almost to it, "now do tell me what it was you said to the watchman and what it was you whispered in the policeman's right ear?"

"Why," began he— "But see what is happening! There! On down the tent!"

"What I saw as I looked was whole dozens of clowns pouring in through the curtain we had passed when we came. Peal after peal of merriest laughter attended the sight of them. But amid it and the music we could hear voices calling:

"O Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan. Where's Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan?"

"What I whispered," said Gray Ears, again answering my question, "was simply the words, 'The children are waiting for us.' And, from the sound of the shouts that are now greet-

ing our ears, I think I wasn't far wrong. So go now, go to those who are calling your name."

"As he finished he gave me a gentle shove with his trunk and turned to go into the menagerie tent, while I—sounding my quips and my songs—skipped gayly away to join the rest of the clowns.

"And with that," ended Dan, "you have heard the whole of my story."

"Did Gray Ears ever run away any more?" asked Camel.

"And did you go with him?" said Monkey.

"Only once after that," answered Diggeldy Dan. "It was when—"

"Time's up!" "Time's up!" called Hippo, who had on this day been placed in charge of the watch.

"Away to your places, then," ordered Diggeldy Dan, "and tomorrow we'll meet once again. For though my tale's at an end, we may safely depend that another will soon follow after."

### The Orchestra That Was Different

When the boys and girls of Miss Simmons' music class, after weeks of orchestra practice at her studio, announced a recital, and that the last number on the program would be a surprise, every one, almost, bought tickets to see what the finale was to be. There was the usual stir and bustle of getting everything in order. Instruments had been tuned and all were anticipating the last appearance on the platform.

Out tumbled the children, about 20 in number, in perfect orchestra fashion. But what strange-looking instruments some of them carried! Of course, the small bass drums were much in evidence, but what was one to call some of the other queer horns and things! No one in that locality had ever heard or seen such funny-looking instruments as the children were to play. Two small girls seated themselves at the piano and all apparently was in readiness. Then the conductor appeared, a slim little lad.

All that one heard at first was the playing of the piano, and then one could distinguish cuckoos singing and imitations of other birds, and these sounds came from those odd-shaped instruments the audience had wondered about. And there were also heard the clear call of a bugle, the clanging of cymbals, castanets, tambourines, a note or two from a xylophone, and the sweet tones of the triangle, all in perfect harmony, and each coming in at the appointed place. When the last beat of the drum had sounded, the enthusiastic audience applauded so much that the boys and girls had to play the whole piece over again.

### The Canoe Boys

For many a boy a little, quiet river with good clear water and a pebbly bottom means a place to swim. But there are plenty of other ways to enjoy a slow-moving stream. One of the best things to do on a river is to paddle or sail up and down it in a home-made canvas canoe.

The little river, near where Larry Hill and his playmates lived, was the overflow from a beautiful spring lake, and it curved away through the prairies for hundreds of miles until it came to a much larger river, the Missouri. Then the big stream, with the little one, and dozens of others like it, flowed on down south until at St. Louis it met the largest river in North America, the Mississippi, which empties into the Mexican Gulf about 2500 miles from where Larry and his friends were sailing their little canoes. It was a great deal of pleasure thinking that the water flowing over the sunlit pebbles under the boats would many days later be part of the big ocean far beyond where the cotton grows.

The canoes were simple and were made in a very short time. First, the boys selected a good piece of soft wood just as long as the boat was to be. This was shaved off on each end, so that the two ends would be tapering. Then the bow and stern boards were nailed on, so that two curving narrow boards could be fastened to them, running lengthwise of the boat, upon which to attach the ribs at the top. The other end of the ribs was to be fastened to the first board. The ribs were just barrel staves, which were soaked in water so that they would bend easily. When these were all nailed in, the boys tacked on the canvas, which had to be painted several times to make it waterproof. Sometimes the top of the canoe was left open and wooden or canvas decks were built in the bow and in the stern.

The boats were painted all sorts of colors. There were four of them. One was white, another, a bigger one, was red, and the other two were green and maroon. They made a gay fleet when finally launched one sunny day on the gently flowing waters of the little river, at a curve where some willows overhung the water, and the bulrushes were waving in a fine summer breeze. The boys had ordered from a big city many miles away four shiny, varnished spruce paddles, and with these they set out on their first voyage. Perhaps each one thought he was a great sea captain, or an admiral, or maybe a Fiji Islander in the South Seas. But however that may be, you may be sure that each canoe owner was making the most of the opportunity of imagining he was something or other that was grand and full of brave deeds.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Di Vernon at Osbaldistone Hall

"The library at Osbaldistone Hall was a gloomy room, whose antique oaken shelves bent beneath the weight of the ponderous folios so dear to the seventeenth century, from which, under favor, he spoke, we have distilled matter for our quartos and octavos, and which, once more subjected to the alembic, may, should our sons be yet more frivolous than ourselves, be still farther reduced into duodecimos and pamphlets," wrote Sir Walter Scott in "Rob Roy."

"The tattered tapestry, the worm-eaten shelves, the huge and clumsy, yet tottering, tables, desks, and chairs, the rusty grate, seldom gladdened by either sea-coal or fagots, intimated the contempt of the lords of Osbaldistone Hall for learning, and for the volumes which record its treasures."

"You think this place somewhat disconsolate, I suppose?" said Diana, as I glanced my eye round the forlorn apartment; but to me it seems like a little paradise, for I call it my own, and fear no intrusion."

"Rashleigh, who is no contemptible scholar, taught me Greek and Latin, as well as most of the languages of modern Europe. I assure you, there has been some pains taken in my education, although I can neither sew a tucker, nor work cross-stitch, nor make a pudding, nor, as the vicar's fat wife, with as much truth as elegance, good-will, and politeness, was pleased to say in my behalf, do any other useful thing in the varsal world."

"And was this selection of studies Rashleigh's choice, or your own, Miss Vernon?" I asked.

"Um!" said she, as if hesitating to answer my question. "It's not worth while lifting my finger about, after all—why, partly his, and partly mine. As I learned out of doors to ride a horse, and bridle and saddle him in case of necessity, and to clear a five-barred gate, and fire a gun without winking, and all other those masculine accomplishments, . . . I wanted . . . to read Greek and Latin within doors."

"And Rashleigh readily indulged your propensity to learning?"

"Why, he wished to have me for his scholar, and he could but teach me that which he knew himself—he was not likely to instruct me in the mysteries of washing lace-ruffles, or hemming cambric-handkerchiefs, I suppose. . . . He has resigned the library in my favor, and never enters without leave had and obtained; and so I have taken the liberty to make it the place of deposit for some of my own goods and chattels, as you may see by looking round you."

"I beg pardon, Miss Vernon, but I really see nothing around these walls which I can distinguish as likely to claim you as mistress."

"That is, I suppose, because you neither see a shepherd or shepherdess

wrought in worsted, and handsomely framed in black ebony,—or a stuffed parrot, . . . or a housewife-case, broided with tarnished silver,—or a toilette-table, with a nest of jappanned boxes, with as many angles as Christ-mas minced-pies,—or a broken-backed spinet,—or a lute with three strings,—

## "There'll Be Mimulus and Violets"

"You should go up there," advised my friend, the mining man. I had met him in Spokane, Washington, and he was talking of the Wallowa Basin,

the two old ladies with their worsted work, their large baskets, and their fat spaniel. . . .

We used also to visit Mrs. Thrale (Dr. Johnson's), who was then Mrs. Piozzi—her house a sort of museum—and Lady Keith, her daughter, and Mrs. Murray Aust in a beautiful villa

toms painted in undying colors. The French who went to Egypt with Napoleon said that all the colors were perfect except the greenish-white, which is the hardest for us. They had no difficulty with the Tyrian purple. The buried city of Pompeii was a city of stucco. All the houses are stucco



Late-lying snowfields in the Wallowa Basin, Oregon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

or rock-work,—or shell-work,—or needle-work, or work of any kind,—or a lap-dog. . . . None of these treasures do I possess," she continued, after a pause, in order to recover the breath she had lost in enumerating them. "But there stands the sword of my ancestor, Sir Richard Vernon, . . . sorely slandered by a sad fellow called Will Shakespeare, whose Lancastrian partialities, and a certain knack at embodying them, has turned history upside down, or rather inside out; and by that redoubtable weapon hangs the mail of the still older Vernon, squire to the Black Prince, whose fate is the reverse of his descendant's, since he is more indebted to the bard, who took the trouble to celebrate him, for good-will, than for talents."

"Amidst the route you might discern one Brave knight, with pipes on shield, cycled Vernon; Like a borne fiend along the plain he thundered. . . ."

"Then there is a model of a new martingale which I invented myself—a great improvement on the Duke of Newcastle's; and there are the hood and bells of my falcon Cheviot, . . . with twenty other treasures, each more valuable than another—and there, that speaks for itself!"

"She pointed to the carved oak frame of a full length portrait by Vandike, on which were inscribed in Gothic letters the words 'Vernon semper viret.' I looked at her for explanation. 'Do you not know,' said she, with some surprise, 'our motto—the Vernon motto—where

"Like the solemn vice, Iniquity. We moralize two meanings in one word?"

And do you not know our cognizance, the pipes? pointing to the armorial bearings sculptured on the oaken scutcheon, around which the legend was displayed."

## March

This is the tomboy month of all the year.

March, who comes shouting o'er the wintry hills.

Waking the world with laughter, as she wills.

Or wild halloo, a windflower in her ear.

She stops a moment by the half-thawed mere

And whistles to the wind, and straightway shrills

The hyla's song, and hoods of daffodils

Crowd golden 'round her, leaning their heads to hear.

Then through the woods that drip with all their eaves,

Her mad hair blown about her, lured she goes

Singing and calling to the naked trees.

And straight the oilets of the little leaves,

Open their eyes in wonder, rows on rows,

And the first bluebird bugles to the breeze.

—Madison Cawell.

in northeastern Oregon, just on the southern line of Washington State. I expected to hear of outcrops, indications, fissure veins, prospect shafts, and assay values. He continued:

"Sometime in spring, before the snow is quite gone from the high levels, up there by Mirror Lake on the divide between the Wallowa and the Minam. If it's only to see the way the last drifts get sculpted out underneath and along their edges by the sun during the day and the chilling down again at night. Out of it come all those curves and hollowings I've looked at by the hour, passing them when I've been riding the trails. Like as not, if the nights aren't too chilly, there'll be mimulus and violets right on the edge of the drifts, just as if they were trying to crowd the last of winter clear out of the way."

"The curves and lines of an overhanging drift on the edge of a piece of water, or over a bank, make a lovely thing, too. When the sun's bright on the snow and its hollows in shadow, there's a kind of a blue luminousness back in there under the drift that looks as if the sun coming through had become sort of changed into a deep blue light. Lots of people think it's just shadow. They haven't got eyes yet. I've come to see that shadow's light, too, but of a different sort. I'm glad to see the spring flowers on the way in the Wallowa, but I surely got my entertainment out of those lingering snowdrifts."

## A Little Girl in London About 1810

We had an excellent dancing master, an Irish Mr. Blake, of whom we learned the good old minuet style of moving, which I wish from my heart were the fashion again, for I think neither the manner of the present day so graceful, nor the carriage by any means so good, nor the gestures so easy as in the days of the stately sinkings and risings and balancings of the body required in the minuet. We formed a small dancing class, which met once a week at alternate houses. . . .

We were extremely fond of a visit to Brunswick Square; the baby cousins there, of whom there were now three, John, Lizzy, and George, were charming playthings, and all our aunt's tall brothers-in-law were so fond of us, so very kind to us. Another particular friend was Mrs. Sophy Williams, my father's old governess, who very often came to see us and never empty-handed, and we used to go to visit her where she then lived at Kensington as companion to old Mrs. Anguish, the mother or the aunt of the Duchess of Leeds, and a relation of Mrs. Raper's. It was one of those old-fashioned households now hardly remembered, where the fires were all put out, the carpets all taken up, and curtains down upon the first of May, not to be replaced in those shivery rooms until the first of October; where the hard, high-backed chairs were ranged against the wall, and a round, club-legged, darkly-polished table stood quite bare in the middle of the room. In one window was a parrot on a perch, screaming forever, "How d'ye do?" In the other

looking on Rotten Row, whose tour in the Highlands had made her rather celebrated; and dear old Mrs. Raper in her melancholy back drawing room in Wimpole Street, where I never yet found her doing anything whatever, though her mind must have been filled at some former time, for she drew upon its stores in conversation most agreeably; and Mrs. Charles Ironside, and old Mrs. Maling I remember. What other acquaintances my mother called on I do not know, for we were always left in the carriage except at the foregoing houses. She generally drove out every day, and some of us were always with her. On the week-days she made her visits and went shopping—to Green the glover's in Little Newport Street, next door to such beautiful dolls, a whole shop of no other toy, some the size of life, opening and shutting their eyes, as was then a rare virtue; to Roberts and Pigman; to Gray the jeweler; to Rundall and Bridge, so dirty and shabby without, such a fairy palace within, where on asking a man who was filling a scoop with small brown-looking stones what he was doing, he told me he was shoveling in rubies; to Miss Stewart, our delight, cakes and flattery and bundles of finery awaiting us there; and then the three or four rooms full of hoops before the court days, machines of whalebone, very large, covered with silk, and then with lace or net, and hung about with festoons of lace and beads, garlands of flowers, puffs of ribbon, furbelows of all sorts. As the waists were short, how the imprisoned victims managed their arms we of this age can hardly imagine. The heads for those bodies were used as supports for whole fashions of feathers, as many as twelve sometimes standing bolt upright, forming really a forest of plumage; the long train stretched out behind, very narrow, more like a prolonged sash end than a garment. Yet there were beauties who wore this dress, and in it looked beautiful. We went to Church-ton for our stockings, to Ross for my mother's wigs—this was another queer fashion—every woman, not alone the gray and the bald, wore an expensive wig instead of her own hair; to Lowe for shoes, to St. Paul's Church corner for books. I don't remember half the places. . . . From "Memoirs of a Highland Lady," the autobiography of Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus, afterward Mrs. Smith of Baltiboy.

## Color

Color is, we say, an ornament. We dye our garments and ornament our furniture. It is something to gratify the eye. But the Egyptian impressed it into a new service. For them it was a method of recording history. Some parts of their history were written, but when they wanted to elaborate history they painted it. Their colors are most enduring, else we could not know of it. We find upon the stucco of their walls their kings holding court, their armies marching out, their craftsmen in the shipyard, with the ships floating in the dock; and, in fact, we trace all their lives and cus-

outside, and it is stained with Tyrian purple—the royal color of antiquity. But you can never rely upon the name of a color after a thousand years. So the Tyrian purple is almost a red. This is a city of all red. It had been buried seventeen hundred years; and if you take a shovel now, and clear away ashes, this color flames up upon you, a great deal richer than anything we can produce. You can go down into the narrow vault which Nero built him as a retreat from the heat, and you will find the walls painted all over with fanciful designs in arabesque, which have been buried beneath the earth fifteen hundred years; but when the peasants light it up with their torches, the colors flash out before you as fresh as they were in the days of St. Paul. . . .

Come down from Titian, whose colors are wonderfully and perfectly fresh, to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and although his colors are not yet a hundred years old, they are fading; the color on his lips is dying out, and the cheeks are losing their tints. He did not know how to mix well. All this mastery of color is as yet unequalled. If you should go with that most delightful of all lecturers, Professor Tyndall, he would show you in the spectrum the vanishing rays of violet, and prove to you that beyond their limit there are rays still more delicate, and to you invisible, but which he, by chemical paper, will make visible; and he will tell you that probably, though you see three or four inches more than three hundred years ago your predecessors did, yet three hundred years after our successors will surpass our limit. . . . The Frenchman says, "I am the best dyer in Europe: nobody can equal me, and nobody can surpass Lyons." Yet in Cashmere, where the girls make shawls worth thirty thousand dollars, they will show him three hundred distinct colors, which he not only cannot make, he cannot even distinguish. When I was in Rome, if a lady wished to wear half a dozen colors at a masquerade, and have them all in harmony, she would go to the Jews; for the oriental eye is better than even those of France or Italy, of which we think so highly. . . . Wendell Phillips, in his lecture, "The Lost Arts."

## Spring Wind

O full-voiced herald of immaculate Spring.

With clarion gladness striking every tree

To answering raptures, as a resonant sea

Fills rock-bound shores with thunders echoing—

O thou, each beat of whose tempestuous wing

Shakes the long winter-sleep from hill and lea,

And rouses with loud reckless jubilation

The birds that have not dared as yet to sing:—

O Wind that comest with prophetic cries,

Hast thou indeed beheld the face that is

The joy of poets and the glory of birds—

Spring's face itself . . .

And heard June's leaf-like whisper of sweet words?

—William Sharp.

## The Father of the Lie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE the clarifying rays of Christian Science were observed amid the chaos of human thinking, it was a traditional saying that Jesus' use of parables and figurative language made his teaching transcendental and obscure. But as the actual meanings of his words have become better understood through the light shed upon them by a study of Christian Science, it is discovered that his statements are anything but obscure.

Of all of his sayings, however, there is one that is not even framed in metaphorical language, but is wholly without embellishment or symbolism, and which is yet one of the most significant utterances of the Master's anywhere recorded. It is the statement in the eighth chapter of the book of John, where, addressing the carnal mind, he says, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it." Anyone who will look squarely at this statement and take it at its face value, without attempting to read anything into it, will get a complete statement of fundamental Christianity, which is fundamental Christian Science.

The word devil, of course, is but the personification of the word evil, which latter word may be substituted for it. Thus evil is declared to be a murderer from the beginning; that is to say, self-destructed at its very inception, therefore without existence, as is inevitable with anything that abides not in the truth and has no truth in it. When evil speaketh a lie it speaketh of itself, for it is both a liar and its own origin. Could human language frame a more sweeping denunciation of evil as non-existent?

Now, of course a lie is always a perversion of a truth. There could not be a lie about a lie, for a lie lied about, that is denied, is manifestly a restatement of the original truth. Two negatives make an affirmative in metaphysics as well as in grammar. Of course, lies can be added to lies, which is a totally different thing, but it is obvious that a lie is merely an attempted reversal of truth, and a reversal of the lie restores the truth. On page 442 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "Neither animal magnetism nor hypnotism enters into the practice of Christian Science, in which truth cannot be reversed, but the reverse of error is true." And on page 218 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "The visible universe declares the invisible only by reversion, as error declares Truth." The word reversion, of course, means that which reverts or returns to the original.

In the English language there is a certain group of prefixes which express the concept of elimination of the word to which they are affixed. Some of these are "dis," "non," "un," etc. These prefixes, joined to words, purport to declare the destruction of the idea involved. Thus "dis" added to "ease" alleges the destruction of ease. "Non" applied to "intelligence" declares that there is none. "Un" proclaims reasonableness to be absent, and so on. But are facts destructible? Only upon the hypothesis of a rival power to the All-mighty, a competitor to God, could such a claim be valid. But such a claim is made; and what makes it? Only non-intelligence. So non-intelligence, or ignorance, may be called the father of the lie which says that affixing a negating syllable to an idea destroys the idea. As well say that the mathematical fact, three, can be wiped out as a fact by placing a minus sign before the figure. Three, as a fact sustained by mathematical rule, remains a forever fact and the minus sign merely denotes recognition of it by dealing with it in a specific way. And just as the minus, or non, placed before intelligence can no more destroy or eliminate intelligence than a concept of a minus can destroy a mathematical integer, so, of course, there is no actual non-intelligence or ignorance, and if the plea for such a state is not made there will be no temptation to believe in ignorant concepts in any respect. In short, it is the non prefixed to intelligence which may be said to be the father of the non or dis or un, wherever found. Stating it directly, only ignorance proclaims disease, unrighteousness, non-existence. On page 293 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy makes this very clear: "Truth perverted, in belief, becomes the creator of the claim of error." Of course Truth cannot be perverted. It is only "in belief" that it is done, for an actual perversion would require a superior force to do it, a power transcending omnipotence. This is precisely what non-intelligence, the father of the lie, declares has happened, but this father of lies speaketh of his own and his own are lies and more lies.

Now, to get rid of a lie is very simple indeed. One has merely to recognize that the thing lied about is the truth. Take away the negating prefix and behold the fact. This is what it means to be a Christian and have "no other gods before me," no acceptance of a claim to a power opposed to God, and wherever such a claim is encountered—and all materiality is this claim, the tissue of lies—it is only necessary to reverse the lie in order to see Truth.

The comforting fact about it all is that Truth, Life, Love, Principle, is unchanged in either case, whether it is proclaimed positively or negatively, whether reversed or unreversed, so

to speak, for even the lie acknowledges the truth by lying about it. It is only the belief in the reality of a liar that gives the lie a claim to independent existence. There can be no liar in a universe created by omniscient present good. Knowledge of this brings everything instantly into view in its true light and there follows at once that peace that passeth all understanding.

## An Embarrassing Gift

A small Gold Coaster with whom I had a slight acquaintance saluted: he had a bright and merry smile, his eyes and teeth flashed. . . . Beside him was a less attractive figure—a little girl in a dingy European frock which almost reached her bare feet. She was perhaps three or four years old; a shade lighter than the boy, but with flatter features. . . .

The boy spoke, and with some difficulty I gathered his meaning. "You want something?"

"I no want, ma."

"Well, what is it—then?"

"My mother send you dash."

"Sends me dash?"

He pushed the little girl toward me. "Who is this little girl?"

"This is my sister, sah." He smiled no longer, but looked at me reproachfully. "One day you say you like her."

"But I don't think I ever saw her before."

He seemed about to weep. "You meet her for road, and you say you like her," he repeated, agitated at such forgetfulness.

I looked at her, and reflected that perhaps I had seen her. . . .

"You meet her and you say you like her, so my mother dash him to you," he said with . . . trembling lip. I hastened to console him.

"It is very, very kind of your mother; you must say I thank her. But what should I do with her?"

I looked dubiously at the little girl, and she looked dubiously at me. "You no like her, ma? She nice too much. She pass all," he pleaded.

"I do, I do like her—but—" his eyes lit up, and he pushed her toward me once more.

"You take her, ma."

"But I can't take her because she's too small. Too much small. No can take. You savvy?"

He nodded sadly.

"You must take her back to her mammy, and say I send her my compliments, and I give you one dash, and when she be big, so big, she can come and see me again."

"All two come?"

"Yes, you can all two come—next year."

His little face brightened, and he saluted again punctiliously before taking my shilling. Then, very kindly and carefully, and to my great relief, he led my Christmas dash away.—Lady Clifford, in "Our Days on the Gold Coast."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Senator Lodge's Resolution

THE resolution on the subject of Greece, which Mr. Lodge is anxious that the Senate of the United States should pass, is certainly one which should be agreed to unanimously, for it sums up the just rights of the Greek people in nothing more than can be claimed for them historically, racially, and morally. Curiously enough, these rights which, like those of the Armenians, were admitted on every hand in the earlier days of the peace negotiations, are now being disputed with an almost cynical disregard of Principle. The efforts of General Sarraïl and General Franchet d'Esperey to prove that the murderous conduct of the Bulgarians and the Turks in Thrace has constituted a reason for the denial of the right of the Greeks to Eastern Thrace, on the ground that there is now no numerical superiority of Greek population in that province, and maintained in spite of the notorious fact that the Greek population was forced to take to flight in order to avoid massacres similar to those which overtook the Armenians, are equaled only by the claim of the Italians to eject the Greeks from Northern Epirus in general and from Koritsa in particular.

Of all the manifold treacheries of the negotiations, this effort of the Italians to break faith with the Greeks and to hold Northern Epirus and Koritsa, through a claim of a preponderance of Italian Albanians in the district, is surely amongst the most disgraceful. It is perfectly well known that Italy and Greece set their hands to a treaty, in which the very territory now claimed for Albania was assigned by the Italians to Greece. Italy seems, however, to have learned nothing through the war, and to be embarking on an attempted career of perpetual expansion which, if it could be successful, would eventually involve the country in untold difficulties which, in turn, might threaten the peace of the world. But almost the worst phase of this Italian action is the fact that it is bruited abroad that the wishes of the Italian voters must be favorably regarded by Congress, or else that their votes may be cast against the politician who disregards them. It is perfectly easy to see what would follow if every American voter who has come out of Europe were to follow the German ideal of a double nationality. In no time, instead of Republicans and Democrats, there would be German and French voters, Greek and Italian, to say nothing of all the rest. Something like a quarter of a million Greeks, for instance, were enlisted in the armies of the United States during the great war. Are they to put in a claim as Greeks to influence the decisions of Congress, or are they to vote as American citizens?

The truth is that, unless rumor lies very desperately indeed, people with a greater influence than the Italian voter have allowed their tongues to wag in the discussions now going on. All this is to be deprecated. It is perfectly natural that the Greeks and the Armenians, whose relations have been murdered, tortured, and outraged by the Bulgarian and the Turk, during the years of the war, should feel desperately on the subject. But this is a very different thing from the nationalism of voters being used as an argument for diplomatic action of a purely national nature. The voice of the United States should be heard abroad, not because voters of certain nationalities desire certain ends, but because it is the voice of right and justice speaking in the name of Truth. On that basis Mr. Lodge ought to be able to rally the Senate to the support of his resolution, just as some time ago it rallied to a similar resolution in the matter of Thrace. It is quite true that the United States, having taken no part in the Turkish war, and having declined a seat at the Turkish peace table, is in no position to tell the nations who fought the war and the nations who decided the terms of peace, what those terms of peace shall be. But the voice of the United States Senate will always be heard with respect in other countries, when raised in the interest of Truth and in the name of Principle.

Now it is very hard to believe that the efforts of the great powers to extend their personal interests can be so designated. Why, for instance, the French should lay claim to Cilicia and to Syria, or the Italians to the Greek Islands and the domination of Northern Epirus, is a question which will require a great deal of explanation, if it is to be satisfactorily answered. The population of the Greek Islands is overwhelmingly Greek, and when it comes to the question of Northern Epirus, the Italian Albanian claim is peculiarly hard to understand. In the district of Koritsa the pupils of the Albanian schools number 30, those of the American school 70, and those of the Greek schools 2000. Yet the claim has been seriously made that the Koritsa district is overwhelmingly Albanian, and the Albanian claim has been supported, it is believed, by those interested in the American school. As a matter of fact an official lately sent to Koritsa, by the State Department, has, it is understood, made a report on this very subject. It is surely time that this report and the Harbord report were placed before the Senate, to enable it to discuss Senator Lodge's resolution intelligently. For the State Department to acquire reports on the subject of the Turkish Empire, and then that these reports should be withheld from the Senate, in its investigation of the claims of the contending parties, is surely scarcely fair or intelligent. It was understood when the question of the Turkish treaty was first raised that Mr. Venizelos had demanded to know whether the United States proposed to sign that treaty or not, and that he had been officially assured that that was the intention of the government. One of two things, therefore, is surely certain, either that the Government of the United States should refrain from any interference in the affairs of the Turkish Empire, or that it should take its place at the peace table, and accept the responsibilities which would follow upon that step. In any case the Foreign Relations Committee has surely a right to a knowledge of the reports made by responsible

officers of the State Department in the area concerned, and has a right to express its opinion on those reports.

It is declared that one American official in the Near East has described the Turk, in a report sent to Washington, as in every way superior to his Christian subjects. It would be extremely interesting to know if this story is true or is a mere pleasantry, and if true whether the official in question is convinced that five hundred years of massacre, of the enforcement of slavery, of religious persecution, and of spoliation, constitute a sufficient claim to good government to be encouraged by the Republic of the United States.

### The Socialization of Medicine

IN CONNECTION with the National Insurance Act in Great Britain, Sir Arthur Newsholme said recently in The Survey: "The inauguration of the act meant an enormous increase in the direct relationship of the medical profession to the State. A great step in the socialization of medicine was taken. But it was done inadvisedly; it continued a false and low ideal of isolated general medical practice; it has even been described as a fraud on the insured, in view of the incompleteness of the medical service provided; and it diverted into an unsatisfactory channel the energy and money which were urgently needed for the immense good obtainable by reform of poor law and public health administration, and extension of their medical services." Here the ideal of the medical profession is stated afresh: "the direct relationship of the medical profession to the State," or unified state medical service. Though that ideal may seem rational to those furnishing the propulsion back of medical propaganda today, it certainly may be very seriously questioned by the public.

The fact is that no mere system of experimentation is entitled to arbitrary and unqualified adoption by a government for enforcement upon all the people. A pleasantly written article by an enthusiastic medical man cannot deny that the history of experimentation has shown the discarding of one theory after another. In the sentences already quoted, something of the present reaction against state "health" insurance is indicated. Already this particular system of state medicine is ready to be discarded by the doctors themselves. If such social insurance schemes were utterly discarded, however, and some comprehensive plan for "public health" administration substituted, there would soon come a reaction against that. There can be no permanent social unanimity on theories that flicker along like the most ephemeral of motion pictures.

Though many people believe in the allopathic theory, many others, at least equally intelligent, do not, and the great majority of any populace have no particular thought about it one way or the other. What the allopathic interests would like to do is to impose their methods of experimentation upon this great majority of the people, who are supposed to be unthinking and inert. The usual appeal to emotional sentiment is that those who do not know enough to look out for themselves should be forced to submit to governmental medication. And yet who is to determine just how much each individual is doing to insure his own health? Each one is entitled to choose for himself how his health is to be conserved, and, in fact, what his health is. Even those who are apparently ignorant should not be further imposed upon by the modern superstitions of the ardent medical theorist.

When a large industrial corporation decides that nobody who will not submit to rigid medical examination and supervision can work in its factories, it is simply aiding one of the most autocratic movements of today. All too often what is called the socialization of anything is simply the attempt to build up a somewhat different kind of autocracy from those that are being supplanted. Fortunately, however, the welfare of the community does not belong, and cannot be placed, in the hands of a comparative few, whether those few be allopaths, politicians, or clergy. In the end, therefore, all the efforts to mold the public, in schools, in industry, in their homes, and in every phase of experience, by the one artificial pattern of allopathic hypothesis, must subside before the true freedom that is the inherent right of all.

### The Shantung Reservation and After

THE full effectiveness of the so-called Shantung reservation to the Peace Treaty, recently adopted by the United States Senate, depends upon the ultimate ratification of the Treaty by the United States. Nevertheless, even a failure to ratify would be very far from robbing the Senate's action of all its value. Every month that passes finds China looking more confidently to America for help in the great work of development lying before her. In spite of everything that Japan can do to force herself upon the Chinese as banker, commercial adviser, and educational expert, the Chinese people will have none of such schemes. Even at immediate loss to themselves, they seek such aid from America, and, as far as they possibly can, boycott Japan.

This, of course, is the explanation why the Japanese propagandists made such tremendous exertions to secure the rejection of the Shantung reservation. On the surface, it ought to have made little difference to Tokyo whether the reservation was adopted or not. The Treaty is in full force, and Japan is already officially confirmed in her "rights." But Tokyo views with very thinly disguised alarm the steady alienation of China from the Japanese ambit. The rejection of the reservation, the failure on the part of the United States to stand by China, would, it was evidently hoped in Tokyo, have had the effect of creating an anti-American feeling throughout the country, and so of putting an end to the plans for financial aid and industrial reorganization which, for some time past, have been so increasingly discussed between China and the United States. "It is not too much to say," declared that well-known authority on Far Eastern matters, Mr. Charles Hodges, to a representative of this paper, recently, "that the demonstration of America's disinterestedness, given through the action of the United States Senate, not only saved our prestige in China, but gave the Chinese people the only encouragement that any

great power has afforded in the trying year since the Peace Conference."

Then again, the whole-hearted nature of the Senate's decision, reserving full liberty of action to the United States in any future controversy which may arise on the matter, has undoubtedly strengthened China in her determination not to yield one jot in the position she has taken up. "China," a well-known authority has declared, "has never recognized that the status of Japan in Shantung was legal; and therefore, the restitution is meaningless and no negotiation is necessary." In other words, China is quite determined not to be inveigled into any discussion of the matter by specious appeals to good will and asseverations of lofty purpose. China has a very vivid recollection of how, in the early days of 1915, there came from Tokyo a similar invitation to confer. At that time, a conference was urged for the purpose of maintaining the general peace in eastern Asia, and further strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries. It ended in the Twenty-One Demands, and an acquiescence, on the part of China, exacted under threat of war. China, therefore, has no intention whatever of entering a second time into the parlor of the Japanese spider.

"The whole thing about the Shantung settlement is that it was founded on secret diplomacy, written into the Peace Treaty at Paris by diplomatic blackmail, and now is being fastened upon China by dark and devious methods of statecraft." So did Mr. Hodges sum up the situation, the other day. It is about as just a summary as could be made.

### The Home Distiller

NEVER, probably, since the earliest enactment of regulatory statutes, whether promulgated by royal decree or by coordinated legislative and executive action, has a law, either affirmative or negative in its provisions, been enforced without the opposition, open or tacit, of some members of society who seek exemption from its terms. Perhaps it is for the very reason that individual or class exemption or immunity is sought or claimed against regulatory or mandatory laws that penal codes are necessary in a state or nation which claims to be self-governed. If the wishes and ideals of the majority, for instance, were generally accepted, inhibitions would be superfluous. What was commonly regarded as the right would prevail automatically, and there would be no thought or need of penalizing provisions. In the United States, easily within the recollection of many persons active in the affairs of the Nation today, intoxicating liquors were manufactured and dispensed entirely free from revenue taxes and police regulation. This was in the days before the saloon, as known in recent years, made its appearance. Whisky was sold in grocer shops as openly as molasses, and malt liquors and wines shared a like immunity.

Gradually, and how slowly the people of the world are now coming to realize, the conviction gained ground that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants was wrong.

After many years of education and agitation, the pendulum righted itself. The result was constitutional prohibition of the whole traffic and the comprehensive enforcement code which Congress and many of the states have enacted. Outlawed and discredited, nationally, by a people who claim and have justified the right to govern themselves, the saloon, the brewery, and the distillery have gone their way. But they have left in their wake a posterity in the form of so-called "kitchen stills" and tenement house wash-boiler brewing devices. These are the guerrillas, the predatory camp followers who are constantly "sniping" from ambush in a vain effort to impede the work of organized forces enlisted in purposeful action. It is no surprise to anyone that those who seek to evade the enforcement laws are more active now than when nation and state sought only to regulate the liquor traffic. Prohibition, in itself, brought no pronounced era of reconstruction. It destroyed the saloon and the open traffic in intoxicants, by the expressed will of a vast majority of a self-governing people, but this expression of the ideals of the majority will not at once be automatically enforced. The rank and file, marching in a triumphant army, pay little, if any, heed to the guerrillas ambushed along the way. They are not even soldiers in a lost cause. They have no commander, and no flag. Sooner or later, they will give up a useless fight. And the little tin stills cannot last long, now that the clearing-up process is well under way.

### Wimbledon Common and Its Windmill

IF THERE is one thing more than another that is dear to the heart of the Londoner it is the "naturalness" of the many heaths, commons, and parks in and around the great city. Years ago, it seems to have been accepted as an ideal that these open spaces should ever remain what they are, just pieces of the countryside, and that any idea of "developing" or "laying out" should be utterly taboo. The old roads across them are, to be sure, kept in good repair, but any proposal to make a new road, no matter how obvious its usefulness, has small chance of a welcome.

This is specially noticeable on Wimbledon Common, a part of that great tract of common lands which includes also Putney Heath, Kingston Common, and Richmond Park. There the many footpaths which run across the common in all directions are left as they would be left in the country. They are footpaths and nothing more, just as they have been worn by countless feet, winding in and out amongst the furze bushes, round humps of heath, crossing streams with never a bridge but a stepping stone, now diving into a wood, and now zigzagging across the open. No effort is ever put forth by the conservator, or whoever may be the ruling authority of these open spaces, to make things easier for the traveler. Does the footpath suddenly pitch down a steep bank? Well, each wayfarer must just follow a great host of unknown leaders in negotiating it. And if the stream is swollen, and an accustomed log or stone is sunk out of sight, then the traveler must just do as he would if he were really in the country, get across as best he may. He invariably does

get across, and therefore provides means, another set of stones maybe, or another log or two, for later travelers.

As to houses, no one is allowed to build on these common lands, but the little cottages, and even larger houses, that have "always" been there are not only allowed to remain, but are jealously preserved. They have become well-loved landmarks, and any word about pulling them down or changing them is sure to be received with a storm of inquiry and protest; or, if inevitable, as is sometimes the case, with much concern. Thus Londoners, all the world over, must have read with regret recently that the famous old windmill on the top of the hill on Wimbledon Common has had to be shorn of its four great sails. For many years the windmill has been a landmark, one of the features which, for those who knew it well, invariably went to make up the picture of Wimbledon Common. The Common Conservators were, it appears, advised that the sails stood in sad need of repair, of so much repair, in fact, that the only way to "repair" them was to make four new ones. This they did not feel justified in doing, and so the four sails, whose long tenure had seen so much of the pageant of English history go by, were taken down.

Wimbledon, however, is not satisfied over the matter. The conservators are no doubt right, and no doubt, too, new sails would not have the same associations as the old ones. And yet Wimbledon would seem to be largely agreed that new sails would be better than no sails at all. "There is a strong public feeling in and around Wimbledon," runs one account of the matter, "that new sails should be put up in their place, but it is stated that this is not likely to be done except through private effort." Wimbledon, it can scarcely be doubted, will rise to the opportunity, and make the effort.

### Editorial Notes

THE various words of the various political prophets in England just now, to the effect that the coalition is doomed; that the tide is running definitely in favor of pure Asquithian Liberalism; or that Labor is about to "sweep the country" received but sorry support from the result of the recent by-election at Horncastle. Horncastle did solidly and stolidly what it has always done, returned a Unionist. To be sure, Captain Hotchkiss is a Coalition Unionist, still he is a Unionist, and that was all that Horncastle was concerned about. There were a certain number of electors in the division who voted Liberal, and a certain number who voted Labor, but the Coalition Unionist "had it" by an even larger majority than in 1918. So much for "dooms" and "tides" and "sweeps"!

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF is still proving that adaptability is one of his qualifications for political leadership. He is now, it appears, not only a democrat but the president of the Democratic Club in Berlin. Moreover, he tells his audiences that Germany's reconstruction can be realized only through a democratic régime, and that any attempt to bring new life and greatness to Germany by any other means is an illusion doomed to failure at the outset. The former Ambassador seldom said anything more convincing than this while ministering to the interests of the German Empire from its Embassy in Washington. It may be, however, that something of his motive in advocating democracy is discoverable in the part of his speech in which he declares: "The question of living up to our obligations forms the test of our good will, and we must stand that test to restore our moral credit, for only then will it be possible to obtain a revision of the Treaty terms!"

THAT even good advice should be taken with a reasonable admixture of common sense doubtless needs to be remembered by those who would take a hint from Louis F. Swift, president of one of the great packing-house companies, who recently said to certain of his employees, "Get in debt. As soon as you get one thing paid up, buy something else, and get in debt again." What should be remarked is that Mr. Swift was not referring to clothing, or luxuries, or things of that sort, but to "investments of intrinsic value that are worth saving for."

HORACE GREELEY is credited with saying that the American people are a great people—when you get them aroused. No doubt the returned soldier who was among the volunteers to dig coal in Kansas, last winter, was fully aroused when he said, to one of the striking miners who was explaining how impossible it would be to mine coal under the existing conditions, "Have you ever seen a trench in France?" and marched right on into the mine. Governor Allen, who engineered the Kansas volunteer coal digging, had himself been in France, and he tells the story.

A MINISTERIAL declaration in the Turkish Parliament states that the Turks will put forth all their efforts to "defend the legitimate and incontestable rights of Turkey on the basis of the fourteen points of President Wilson in the Peace Conference." Evidently the Turk has yet to learn that there is nothing in the fourteen points which gives the right to one nation to rule another against its will. But perhaps he has been reading the news from the Supreme Council lately. Which is quite a different matter!

SWITZERLAND has never been far behind the other nations in progress and enlightenment, and the Swiss already have women practicing as judges, barristers, engineers, and university professors. Now we hear that the first Swiss woman to sign her name to bank notes is Miss Marie Prodham, who will sign the notes and scrip issued by the Bank of Geneva, of which she has been appointed a director. Let us hope that Delaware will take due note of the fact, and not be a laggard in the race.

THE Hoover situation is slowly but surely defining itself. But when the newspaper that is most pronounced in favor of his candidacy also happens to be most pronounced in its opposition to the prohibition law, apparently the opportunity for Mr. Hoover to make himself definite on the liquor question is still open.